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UNITED NATIONS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

16 June 1957 - 15 June 1958

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : THIRTEENTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 1 (A/3844)

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Contents

		Page
FOREWORD		vii
I.	POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS	
1.	The question of disarmament	1
2.	Peaceful uses of atomic energy	6
3.	Effects of atomic radiation	7
4.	Declaration concerning the peaceful co-existence of States	8
5.	USSR complaint entitled: "Urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft armed with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union"	8
6.	Admission of new Members	9
7.	The question of Hungary	10
8.	The United Nations Emergency Force	11
9.	The Suez Canal	12
10.	The Palestine question	13
11.	Assistance to Palestine refugees	15
12.	Complaint about threats to the security of Syria and to international peace	17
13.	Communications relating to Oman and Muscat	18
14.	Complaint by Lebanon	18
15.	The question of the Sudan-Egyptian border	18
16.	The Cyprus question	19
17.	The question of Algeria	20
18.	Complaints of Tunisia and France	22
19.	Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa	23
20.	The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa	23
21.	The India-Pakistan question	24
22.	The question of West Irian (West New Guinea)	25
23.	The Korean question	26

9-19-61

Page

24. The question of the representation of China in the United Nations.. 28

25. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations..... 28

26. Question of amending the Charter to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council, and to enlarge the membership of the Economic and Social Council and of the International Court of Justice 29

27. Notification regarding the United Arab Republic..... 29

II. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. *Economic and social questions*

1. Economic surveys 31

2. Economic development of under-developed countries..... 32

3. Development of international economic co-operation..... 34

4. International commodity problems 35

5. Fiscal and financial problems..... 35

6. International co-operation in cartography 36

7. Transport and communications 36

8. Statistical services of the United Nations..... 37

9. Regional economic commissions 39

10. Human rights 44

11. Status of women 46

12. International narcotics control 47

13. Social questions 49

B. *Technical assistance activities*

1. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development 52

2. United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance..... 54

3. An international administrative service..... 54

C. *United Nations Children's Fund*..... 55

D. *Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*..... 56

E. *Questions of co-ordination and relations with specialized agencies*.... 58

III. QUESTIONS CONCERNING TRUSTEESHIP AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

A. *Trust Territories*

1. Operation of the International Trusteeship System..... 61

Page

2. Conditions in the Trust Territories 61

(1) Trust Territories in West Africa 61

(2) Trust Territories in East Africa 63

(3) Trust Territories in the Pacific 65

B. *Non-Self-Governing Territories*

1. Transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter.. 66

2. Examination of information 67

3. General questions relating to the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter 69

4. The question of the voting procedure in the General Assembly on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories 70

5. Report on progress in Non-Self-Governing Territories 70

6. International collaboration for economic and social advancement. 70

C. *Question of South West Africa* 71

IV. Legal questions

1. International Court of Justice 73

2. International Law Commission 79

3. United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea 80

4. Question of defining aggression and related matters 81

5. Treaties and multilateral conventions 82

6. Privileges and immunities 83

7. Rules of procedure of United Nations organs 83

8. United Nations Administrative Tribunal 84

9. Question of Charter review 85

V. Development of public understanding 87

VI. Administrative and budgetary questions

1. Conference and documents services 91

2. General services 92

3. Staff administration 93

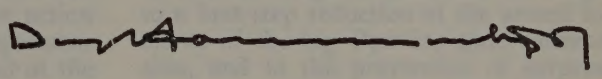
4. Financial questions 94

5. United Nations International School and delegation office facilities 95

Foreword

I submit herewith my thirteenth annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization from 16 June 1957 to 15 June 1958.

The review of the role of the Organization in world affairs which forms an Introduction to my annual report will this year be submitted, at a date nearer to the opening of the thirteenth session, as an addendum to the present document.



Dag HAMMARSKJOLD
Secretary-General

1 July 1958

Chapter I

POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS

Chapter I covers the activities of the United Nations on political and security matters between 16 June 1957 and 15 June 1958. It gives an account of the action taken by the General Assembly at the September meetings of the reconvened eleventh session and at the twelfth session, by the Security Council and by the Secretary-General, as well as by the various committees, commissions and agencies set up to deal with political and security questions.

At its twelfth session, the General Assembly elected Canada, Japan and Panama as non-permanent members of the Security Council to fill vacancies resulting from the expiration, on 31 December 1957, of the terms of office of Australia, Cuba and the Philippines. The composition of the Security Council beginning 1 January 1958 as a result of those elections is as follows: China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (permanent members) and Canada, Colombia, Iraq, Japan, Panama and Sweden (non-permanent members).

Corresponding changes consequently took place in the membership of the Disarmament Commission which was, besides, enlarged by the addition of fourteen members States which, for the first year, from 1 January 1958 to 1 January 1959, are Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, India, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

Items dealt with by the Security Council have been treated more briefly than the others, since a more detailed account of the proceedings of the Council on such questions may be found in the *Report of the Security Council, 16 July 1957 to 15 July 1958.*

1. The question of disarmament

(*a*) Consideration by the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission

(i) *Proceedings of the Sub-Committee*

The Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission, which had reconvened in London on 18 March 1957, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1011 (XI), held seventy-one meetings between then and 6 September 1957. The Sub-Committee adopted its fourth and fifth reports for submission to the Disarmament Commission on 1 August and 6 September 1957, respectively.

The discussions in the Sub-Committee centred on the possibility of reaching an agreement on partial measures of disarmament as a first step towards a comprehensive programme. Although no agreement was reached, particular attention was paid to the suspension of nuclear weapons tests and of weapons production, to a first-step reduction of the armed forces and armaments of the big Powers, under international supervision, and to the prevention of surprise attacks by a system of aerial reconnaissance. For the first time, the question was raised of using outer space exclusively for peaceful activities.

The principal proposals and statements made before the Sub-Committee consisted of three proposals submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 18 March, 30 April and 14 June 1957, respectively, and a statement and two proposals submitted jointly by Canada, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on 2 July, 2 and 29 August, respectively.

(ii) *USSR proposals*

The USSR proposal of 18 March on the reduction of armaments and armed forces and the prohibition of nuclear weapons, in addition to reiterating points contained in earlier USSR proposals, provided for the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons, including rockets with nuclear warheads, and for control over guided rockets during a second stage of the disarmament programme.

On 30 April, the USSR, noting that the Western Powers were not prepared to conclude an agreement on a comprehensive disarmament programme, submitted proposals for partial disarmament measures, including the following: (1) The armed forces of the United States and the USSR would be reduced to 2.5 million and then to one million to 1.5 million in two successive stages, and the armed forces of France and the United Kingdom reduced correspondingly to 750,000 and 650,000 men. (2) During the first stage of reductions, conventional armaments and military budgets would be reduced by 15 per cent. (3) Also during the first stage, a control organ, established under the Security Council, would collect and analyse information provided by States on their implementation of partial disarmament measures. Control posts would be set up on a basis of reciprocity at large ports, at railway junctions and on main motor highways. During the second stage, control posts would be established at airports and would be related to an agreement for the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons and their elimination from the armaments of States. (4) At the beginning of the first stage, States would undertake to renounce the use of nuclear weapons of all types, including aerial bombs and rockets carrying nuclear warheads. They would, furthermore, undertake to make every effort to conclude an agreement on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons, their elimina-

tion from the arsenals of States, the cessation of their production and the destruction of their stockpiles. The discontinuance of tests of nuclear weapons should be dealt with independently and should be solved without delay. (5) The question of abolishing foreign bases should be examined and it should first be agreed which of these bases could be abolished within one or two years. (6) The armed forces of the United States, the USSR, the United Kingdom and France stationed in the territory of Germany could be reduced by one-third. (7) Similarly, there could be a reduction of the armed forces of those four States stationed in the territory of North Atlantic Treaty Organization or Warsaw Treaty countries. (8) Aerial reconnaissance might be carried out in a sector in Europe bounded to the west by Greenwich meridian, to the east by longitude 25° E., to the north by latitude 54° N. and to the south by latitude 39° 38′ N. In the Far East, aerial inspection could be extended to the territories of the USSR east of longitude 108° E. and United States territories west of longitude 90° W. (9) Propaganda for war, particularly in regard to the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons, should be stopped.

On 14 June, the USSR submitted another proposal providing for the immediate cessation of all nuclear weapons tests for a period of two or three years, together with the establishment of an international commission to supervise the fulfilment by States of that obligation. Control posts would be established, on a basis of reciprocity, in the territory of the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom, and in the Pacific Ocean area.

(iii) *Joint Proposals by Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States*

On 2 July, the Western Powers welcomed the USSR's acceptance of their requirement of inspection posts with appropriate scientific instruments, equipment and facilities, to be set up for the purposes of control and detection of nuclear weapons tests. They agreed that that acceptance brought within the realm of possibility a temporary suspension of nuclear weapons as a part of an agreement for a first step in disarmament. The temporary cessation of tests would be subject to precise agreement on its duration and timing, on the installation and location of the necessary controls, including inspection posts, and on its relationship to other provisions of a first-stage agreement.

On 2 August, the four Powers submitted a working paper on systems of inspection to safeguard against the possibility of surprise attack. Inspection would include aerial inspection, with ground observation posts at principal ports, railway junctions, main highways and important airfields, and mobile ground teams with specifically defined authority. The proposed areas of inspection were: (1) all the territory of the continental United States, Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, Canada and the USSR; or (2) should the USSR reject this, an area comprising all the territory north of the Arctic Circle of the USSR, Canada, Alaska, Greenland and Norway; the territory of Canada, the United States and the USSR west of longitude 140° W., east of longitude 160° E. and north of latitude 50° N.; the remainder of Alaska and of the Kamchatka peninsula and the Aleutian and Kurile Islands. (3) If the USSR accepted either of those two zones, an area of inspection in Europe would be added to cover the territory bounded to the west by longitude 10° W., to the east by longitude 60° E. and to the south by latitude 40° N.; or (4) if the USSR rejected this European area, a more limited zone which would include, however, a significant part of the territory of the USSR, as well as of the other countries of Eastern Europe.

On 29 August, the Western Powers jointly submitted proposals for partial measures of disarmament, on the understanding that those proposals were inseparable. They provided that: (1) The armed forces of the USSR and the United States would be reduced to 2,500,000 men each and of France and of the United Kingdom to 750,000 men each within one year of the entry into force of the disarmament convention. During that period, the States would place specific quantities of designated types of armaments to be agreed upon in storage depots within their territories and under international control. Further reductions of the armed forces of the two pairs of Powers, to the successive levels of 2.1 million and 700,000 men and of 1.7 million and 650,000 men, would be negotiated upon condition that: (*a*) compliance with the convention had been verified; (*b*) there had been progress towards the solution of political issues; (*c*) other States that had to be brought within the scheme had accepted levels for their armed forces and armaments in relation with those of the four Powers. Further reductions of armaments would be related to the levels of armed forces. The system of control was to be appropriately expanded and able to verify all such further reductions. (2) The four Powers would make available to the International Control Organization information about their military budgets on a yearly basis. (3) Each party would renounce the use of nuclear weapons if an armed attack had not placed it in a situation of individual or collective self-defence. (4) An undertaking that all future production of fissionable materials would be used exclusively for peaceful purposes would enter into force one month after the installation of an effective inspection system. There would also be an undertaking to co-operate in the prompt installation of such a system, to appoint a group of technical experts to design the required inspection system, to transfer fissionable materials from previous production to non-weapons purposes at agreed dates and in agreed quantities, and not to transfer any nuclear weapons except for individual or collective self-defence, nor to transfer fissionable material except for peaceful purposes. (5) The suspension of nuclear weapons tests for a period of twelve months would start from the date of entry into force of the convention, provided that agreement had been reached on the installation and maintenance of the necessary controls, including inspection posts with scientific instruments, located within the territories of the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, the area of the Pacific Ocean and at such other places as might be necessary. A group of experts appointed by the five Sub-Committee members would meet to design the inspection system. If the system of control was operating and if progress had been achieved in the preparation of an inspection system for the cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes, the suspension of tests would be prolonged for another twelve months. The tests might be resumed after twenty-four months if the system of control for the cessation of the production for weapons purposes had not been installed to the satisfaction of everyone concerned. (6) Within three months of the entry into force of the convention, a technical committee would study the design of an inspection system to assure that the sending of objects through outer space would be exclusively for peaceful purposes. (7) Areas and methods of inspection to safeguard against the possibility of surprise attack were

the same as those outlined in the 2 August working paper (see above). Any initial system of inspection to safeguard against such a possibility might be extended so that ultimately it would deal with the danger of surprise attack from anywhere. (8) All undertakings in the convention would be conditioned upon the continued operation of an effective system of international control and inspection, functioning under the aegis of the Security Council. Important decisions of the control organ would require the affirmative vote of the representatives of the countries members of the Sub-Committee and of other countries as might be agreed. (9) A system should be provided for regulating the export and import of designated armaments. (10) A party to the convention would be entitled to suspend its obligations partly or completely in the case of an important violation of the convention or of an action so prejudicing its security as to require such suspension.

(*b*) Consideration by the Disarmament Commission

On 30 September 1957, the Disarmament Commission took note of the fourth and fifth reports of its Sub-Committee and transmitted them, together with the records and the relevant documents of the Commission, to the General Assembly and the Security Council for consideration.

(*c*) Consideration by the General Assembly

The question of disarmament was included in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly under the title: "Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction". Under this title were included four sub-items: (*a*) Report of the Disarmament Commission; (*b*) Expansion of the membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Committee (requested by India); (*c*) Collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the armaments race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of modern weapons (requested by Belgium); and (*d*) Discontinuance under international control of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons (requested by the USSR).

The question of disarmament figured prominently in the Assembly's general debate. The First Committee considered the item at twenty-eight meetings between 10 October and 6 November 1957 and approved two draft resolutions (the first under the title of the item and the second under the title of sub-item (*c*)) which were adopted by the Assembly during five meetings between 14 and 19 November (see below sub-sections (i) and (iii)). The Assembly adopted also a draft resolution submitted in plenary meeting under the title: "Enlargement of the Disarmament Commission" (see below sub-section (ii)).

(i) *Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments: Conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction*

Under this general title, the First Committee considered a draft resolution and a memorandum submitted by the USSR, an Indian draft resolution, a twenty-four Power draft resolution and a Yugoslav draft resolution.

The USSR memorandum on partial measures in the field of disarmament was submitted on 20 September. It elaborated the USSR proposals of 30 April and 14 June (see above). The following points, however, had been modified to meet the position of the Western Powers, as expressed in their proposals of 2 and 29 August: (1) As regards conventional armaments, the USSR agreed with the figures proposed by the Western Powers for the levels of the armed forces of the four Powers during the three successive stages. Although maintaining that armaments and expenditures should be reduced by 15 per cent during the first stage, the USSR agreed in principle with the Western suggestion for the mutual submission of lists of armaments to be reduced. However, it was stressed that the transition from one stage to another should not be dependent on extraneous conditions (i.e., as in the Western proposals, on such conditions as the settlement of political problems). (2) It was proposed that the obligation not to use nuclear weapons be assumed initially for a period of five years and that nuclear weapons be not placed at the disposal of any other States or commands of military blocs. (3) With regard to aerial reconnaissance, the USSR stated that, in the present atmosphere of mistrust and with many countries having foreign military bases on their territory excluded from the Western scheme for aerial inspection, to agree that its whole territory and that of its allies under the Warsaw Treaty be subject to aerial survey would be to place them at a disadvantage. The proposal for aerial inspection of Arctic regions was not considered useful.

The memorandum was supplemented by a USSR draft resolution, submitted on 23 September, which provided that States possessing nuclear weapons would be asked to renounce, as a first step, the use of those weapons, it being understood that if at the end of five years no comprehensive international agreement on disarmament had been reached, this renunciation would again be considered by the United Nations.

In the debate, the USSR representative stressed the importance of not binding one particular measure to another and said that the achievement of at least some of the measures proposed by it might be of great significance in securing a lasting peace.

On 26 September, India submitted a draft resolution by which, as later revised, the Assembly would call for the appointment by the Disarmament Commission of equal numbers of representatives of States holding the different views presented in the report of the Commission, and representatives of other States to be chosen by agreement between them. Those representatives would make appropriate recommendations to the Disarmament Commission on: (1) the time from which the production of fissionable material would be available solely for peaceful purposes; (2) the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons with a view to their eventual elimination; (3) the dismantling of stocks of such weapons and conversion of fissionable materials to peaceful purposes; and (4) arrangements for inspection and control required to implement agreements on conventional armaments.

On 11 October, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Honduras, Italy, Laos, Liberia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and the United States, later joined by Belgium, submitted a draft resolution according to which the General Assembly would: (1) urge that the States concerned and

particularly those on the Disarmament Sub-Committee give priority to reaching a disarmament agreement, which, upon its entry into force, would provide for: (*a*) the immediate suspension of testing of nuclear weapons with prompt installation of effective international control, including inspection posts equipped with appropriate scientific instruments located within the territories of the United States, the USSR, the United Kingdom, Pacific Ocean areas, and other points as required; (*b*) the cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and the complete devotion of future production of fissionable materials to non-weapons purposes under effective international control; (*c*) the reduction of stocks of nuclear weapons through a programme of transfer, on an equitable and reciprocal basis and under international supervision, of stocks of fissionable materials from weapons to non-weapons uses; (*d*) the reduction of armed forces and armaments through adequate safeguarded arrangements; (*e*) the progressive establishment of open inspection with ground and aerial components to guard against the possibility of surprise attack; (*f*) the joint study of an inspection system designed to ensure that the sending of objects through outer space would be exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes; (2) request the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee as soon as possible for this purpose and the Sub-Committee to report to the Commission by 30 April 1958 on the progress achieved.

In presenting this draft resolution, which was stated to be based on the four-Power proposals of 29 August (see above), both the United States and the United Kingdom representatives stressed that the six measures proposed should constitute the main features of any partial disarmament agreement. They did not have to be done at once but it should be agreed that they be done in acceptable stages.

Various amendments were submitted to the twenty-four Power draft resolution. On 31 October, Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Uruguay, later joined by Mexico, submitted an amendment under which, as later revised, the Assembly would recommend that the States concerned, particularly the members of the Sub-Committee, consider the possibility of devoting, out of the funds made available as a result of disarmament, additional resources to the improvement of living conditions, especially in less developed countries.

On 1 November, India submitted a number of amendments: (1) to add a new preambular paragraph recalling Assembly resolution 808 (IX) of 4 November 1954; (2) to amend the first operative paragraph and add to it a new sub-paragraph (*b*) so as to urge the Sub-Committee to give priority to reaching an agreement on the suspension of testing of nuclear weapons and the appointment of scientific-technical experts representing the differing views who would recommend the system of control and inspection referred to in sub-paragraph (*a*); (3) to add a new second paragraph and a sub-paragraph (*a*) thereof urging the Sub-Committee immediately to agree in principle and to make recommendations "on refraining from the use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons with a view to eventual elimination of such weapons". Sub-paragraphs (*b*) to (*f*) of operative paragraph 1 would follow as sub-paragraphs of the new paragraph 2.

On 4 November, Norway and Pakistan submitted an amendment to insert two new paragraphs, by which the Assembly would: (1) request the Disarmament Commission to invite its Sub-Committee to establish, as one of its first tasks, a group or groups of technical experts to study inspection systems for disarmament measures on which the Sub-Committee might reach agreement in principle and to report to it within a fixed period; (2) recommend that any such technical group or groups be composed of one expert from each member of the Sub-Committee and one from each of three other Member States designated by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Sub-Committee.

On 24 October, Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would urge the Sub-Committee to seek an agreement on: (1) a reduction of armed forces, armaments and military expenditure; (2) measures contributing to the cessation of the armaments race in the nuclear field, such as an undertaking not to transfer nuclear weapons to other countries, a cessation of the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes, and arrangements for the gradual transfer of fissionable materials to non-weapons purposes; (3) measures to ensure the use of inter-continental ballistic missiles and of all other devices for outer-space motion for peaceful and scientific purposes only; (4) adequate and effective measures of control and inspection; (5) as a matter of priority, an immediate cessation of tests of nuclear weapons, with the necessary measures of control.

In the debate, all representatives agreed that while comprehensive disarmament was desirable, only initial steps were possible at present. Those who supported the twenty-four Power draft resolution were of the opinion that the six measures provided for in the Western proposal were clearly related and had to be covered by one single agreement. Others, including the representatives of India, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden and Syria, stressed that disarmament was not indivisible and that the "all or nothing" attitude should be avoided. The representatives supporting the USSR views advocated in particular a temporary ban on the use of nuclear weapons, the cessation of nuclear tests and the possible establishment of zones of limited armaments. The representative of Poland said that his country was ready to introduce in its territory a ban on the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons provided the two German States agreed to take similar measures in their territories. The Czechoslovak representative made a similar pledge in expressing support for that proposal, which had been the subject of consultations with all parties to the Warsaw Treaty. The representative of Ireland advocated an undertaking to abate political tension at its points of greatest danger—Central Europe, the Middle East and the Far East—as a means to enable discussions on disarmament to proceed with success. The representative of Israel renewed a proposal for a regional regulation of armaments in the Middle East by accord between all the States of the region and all the States supplying arms.

When voting took place on 6 November, the First Committee decided to give priority to the twenty-four Power draft resolution. The first Indian amendment, the amendment by Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay and the amendment by Norway and Pakistan were adopted. The three other Indian amendments were rejected, and the twenty-four Power draft resolution, as amended, was adopted. On 14 November, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee by 56 votes to 9, with 15 abstentions (resolution 1148 (XII)).

The USSR draft resolution was rejected by the First Committee by 45 votes to 11, with 25 abstentions. The Indian draft resolution and the Yugoslav draft resolution were, at the request of their sponsors, not put to the vote.

(ii) *Expansion of the membership of the Disarmament Commission and of its Sub-Committee*

In the memorandum accompanying its request to include this item in the agenda, India stressed the need for immediate steps to intensify the efforts of the United Nations to solve the disarmament problem, and expressed the view that the discussions of the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee might be assisted by the presence of such countries as, by virtue of their general approach to problems of world peace, might be in a position to stimulate the process of understanding and agreement among the Powers more directly involved. On 25 September, India submitted a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would decide to increase the membership of the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee.

In its memorandum of 20 September, the USSR had drawn attention to the necessity of discussing the question of inviting a larger number of States to participate in disarmament talks and of making public all talks on disarmament within the framework of the United Nations. On 27 October, the USSR submitted a draft resolution proposing the dissolution of the existing Disarmament Commission and the establishment of a permanent disarmament commission consisting of all the Members of the United Nations. Meetings of the commission would be open and the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman would be responsible for directing the current work of the commission. The USSR accepted a Ukrainian amendment, submitted on 6 November, by which the Assembly would transmit to the permanent commission all proposals on disarmament submitted at the twelfth session. In the voting in the First Committee on 6 November, the Indian draft resolution was, at the request of the sponsor, not put to the vote. The USSR draft resolution, as amended, was rejected by 51 votes to 9, with 21 abstentions.

On 14 November, Canada and Japan submitted in plenary meeting a draft resolution under which, as later revised and sponsored in addition by India, Paraguay, Sweden and Yugoslavia, the General Assembly would decide to enlarge the Disarmament Commission by the addition of the following fourteen States for 1958: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, India, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. On 19 November, Albania submitted an amendment to add the following States: Austria, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Finland, Indonesia, Romania and the Sudan. The USSR representative, who had made known in the First Committee that the Soviet Union would no longer participate in the work of the Disarmament Commission or of its Sub-Committee as they were then composed, stated in the Assembly that if the Albanian amendment were adopted, the USSR would take part in the Commission's work.

On 19 November, the General Assembly first rejected the USSR draft resolution which had been reintroduced after its rejection in the First Committee. After rejecting the Albanian amendment to the six-Power draft resolution, from which Yugoslavia had dissociated itself as a sponsor, the Assembly adopted that draft resolution by 60 votes to 9, with 11 abstentions (resolution 1150 (XII)).

(iii) *Collective action to inform and enlighten the peoples of the world as to the dangers of the armaments race, and particularly as to the destructive effects of modern weapons*

With its request for the inclusion of this item in the agenda, Belgium submitted on 12 August 1957 a draft resolution by which, as later revised, the General Assembly would request the Disarmament Commission to make recommendations on the nature of the information on the dangers of the armaments race to be disseminated and request the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on the means available for disseminating such information on a world-wide scale.

In the debate in the First Committee, the representative of Belgium pointed out that such a world-wide publicity campaign would be conducted under United Nations auspices and would disregard all ideological and political considerations. Many representatives praised the Belgian draft resolution as being constructive and as one calculated to add to public understanding of the urgent need to reach agreement on disarmament. The representative of Poland stated that the publicity campaign suggested by Belgium should reflect the policy of the United Nations on disarmament and should put the various aspects of the problem in their proper proportions. He accordingly submitted two amendments to the Belgian draft resolution. The second proposed drafting changes and was accepted by Belgium. The first would insert two preambular paragraphs emphasizing the need to reach agreement on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons, and the urgent need to discontinue as soon as possible further tests with nuclear weapons.

On 6 November, the First Committee rejected the Polish amendment and adopted the revised Belgian draft resolution. On 14 November, the General Assembly adopted the resolution recommended by the First Committee by 71 votes to 9, with 1 abstention (resolution 1149 (XII)).

(iv) *Discontinuance under international control of tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons*

With its request for the inclusion in the agenda of a separate item on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests, the USSR submitted, on 20 September, a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would call on those Governments which carried out tests to conclude an agreement forthwith on the discontinuance of tests of such weapons for a period of two or three years as from 1 January 1958. The undertaking would be supervised by an international commission reporting to the Security Council and the General Assembly. Under the commission, control posts would be established in the territory of the USSR, the United States, the United Kingdom and its possessions and in the Pacific Ocean area, including Australia.

On 23 September, Japan submitted a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would: (1) request the Disarmament Commission to recommend that its Sub-Committee continue its endeavour to reach agreement particularly on the initial measures of disarmament, including the inspection system intended to ensure the prohibition of manufacture of nuclear weapons and to prevent surprise attack; (2) call upon the States concerned (*a*) to suspend all nuclear test explosions from the time an agreement was reached in principle on a supervision and inspection system necessary to verify the suspension of tests until the discus-

sions on the report of the Disarmament Commission at the Assembly's thirteenth session; (*b*) to enter into negotiations immediately after the suspension of tests on the installation of the supervision system to verify that suspension.

On 24 September, India submitted a draft resolution under which, as finally revised, the General Assembly would: (1) request the States concerned to appoint a scientific-technical commission consisting of experts representing the differing views, together with other experts to be agreed upon by those representatives; (2) request that commission to recommend an adequate system of inspection arrangements in all the necessary territories of the world in order to supervise and render suspension of tests effective; (3) appeal to the States concerned to agree without delay to suspend tests of nuclear weapons; and (4) call upon all Member States to report to the commission whenever evidence of nuclear explosions came to their notice.

In the debate, it was generally agreed that it was desirable to suspend nuclear tests. Some representatives, including those of Egypt, India, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Sweden, the USSR and Yugoslavia, stressed the urgency of the question and pointed out that a suspension of the tests could be a first step paving the way to other measures of disarmament. The representatives of Ecuador, France, Israel, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States and others were of the opinion that a suspension of tests did not constitute disarmament in itself and maintained that it should be linked with other measures capable of ending the nuclear armaments race, in particular with the cessation of nuclear weapons production.

In the voting on 6 November in the First Committee, the USSR draft resolution was, at the request of the sponsor, not put to the vote. The Indian and the Japanese draft resolutions were rejected. In the General Assembly, India reintroduced its draft resolution which was again rejected, on 19 November, by 34 votes to 24, with 20 abstentions.

(*d*) Further developments

In view of their continuing concern about the deadlock in the international discussion of disarmament problems, Governments and the Secretary-General continued during the first six months of 1958 to explore various avenues of approach, including those involved in the Assembly resolutions of the twelfth session. However, neither the Disarmament Commission nor its Sub-Committee were convened and no other agreed means for resuming the discussion was devised. On 14 March 1958, in a statement by the Foreign Ministry reiterating the Soviet position on participation in the work of the Disarmament Commission, the USSR again urged, as it had between 10 and 14 December 1957 in messages to Members of the United Nations and the Secretary-General, that a meeting of Heads of Governments be convened to consider various international questions, including disarmament. Intergovernmental discussions concerning such a conference have continued during the period under review.

In messages of 12 January and 15 February to the Prime Minister of the USSR, the President of the United States suggested that through international agreement outer space should be used solely for peaceful purposes. On 15 March, the USSR made a formal proposal for the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly of an item "on the question of the banning of the use of cosmic space for military purposes, the elimination of foreign bases on the territories of other countries, and international co-operation in the study of cosmic space".

On 30 April, the USSR transmitted to the United Nations the text of a Decree of the Supreme Soviet concerning the unilateral discontinuance by the USSR of nuclear weapons tests and containing an appeal to other States possessing nuclear weapons to take similar steps.

2. Peaceful uses of atomic energy

(*a*) Agreement between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The General Assembly, by resolution 1115 (XI) of 11 January 1957, appointed the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy as its negotiating agent with the Preparatory Commission of the IAEA for the purpose of negotiating the draft relationship agreement between the United Nations and the Agency. An agreed draft text of that agreement was submitted for approval to the General Assembly at its twelfth session and to the first General Conference of the IAEA.

On 23 October 1957, the Acting Director-General of the Agency advised the Secretary-General that the General Conference of the Agency had approved the relationship agreement between the United Nations and the IAEA on that day. The Board of Governors of the Agency had given prior approval to the agreement and had recommended favourable action on it by the General Conference.

On 14 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted a resolution in which it approved the Agreement "governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency" (resolution 1145 (XII)). At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted a resolution authorizing the IAEA to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice (resolution 1146 (XII)), and, on 13 December 1957, a resolution approving the admission of the Agency to the Joint Staff Pension Fund (resolution 1201 (XII)).

(*b*) The organization of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The first General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency was convened in Vienna on 1 October 1957 and the Board of Governors constituted by that Conference began its meetings on 3 October. The work of the Conference and the Board of Governors was based upon the reports of the Preparatory Commission of eighteen nations which had met at United Nations Headquarters in New York, and later in Vienna, since its constitution by the Conference on the Statute of the Agency in October 1956. Amongst the principal subjects dealt with by the meeting of the General Conference were the approval of the programme and budget of the Agency during its first year, the approval of the relationship agreement with the United Nations, the choice of Vienna as the permanent headquarters of the Agency and the appointment of Mr. W. Sterling Cole as Director-General of the Agency for a term of four years.

(c) Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

In pursuance of resolution 912 (X) of 3 December 1955, invitations to participate in the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, to meet in Geneva from 1 to 13 September 1958, were transmitted in June 1957 to Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and the specialized agencies themselves. The invitation was accompanied by a provisional topical agenda, drawn up in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, and by the rules of procedure of the Conference.

The preparations for the Conference have been under way since November 1957 under the Conference Secretary-General, Dr. Sigvard Eklund. The scope of the Conference is indicated by the fact that some 2,300 papers have been submitted. In addition, arrangements have been made for an extensive scientific exhibition in which twenty-one Governments will participate and for which a special temporary building has been constructed in the grounds of the Palais des Nations in Geneva. The Conference itself will be organized in general sessions and five parallel technical sessions. It is anticipated that the proceedings of the Conference will consist of thirty-three printed volumes.

3. Effects of atomic radiation

(a) Consideration at the twelfth session of the General Assembly

On 12 July 1957, Czechoslovakia requested that the item "Effects of atomic radiation" be included in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly's twelfth session and on 26 August submitted an explanatory memorandum. On 20 September, the Assembly included in its agenda this item, which was considered by the First Committee at five meetings between 7 and 11 November.

The representative of Czechoslovakia pointed out that scientists agreed that radioactivity resulting from the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes could be controlled, but that radioactivity resulting from test explosions from atomic and hydrogen weapons could not. The establishment of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation was proof, he said, that the United Nations had realized the necessity of an expert judgment on the effects of atomic radiation. Now, as a result of a consistent rise in the levels of radiation, it was necessary to complete the work of that Committee with the help of the views of scientists from all parts of the world. Czechoslovakia accordingly submitted a draft resolution recommending that a scientific conference on the effects of atomic radiation be held under United Nations auspices, and also that the Scientific Committee be asked: (1) to co-operate closely with the International Atomic Energy Agency; (2) to issue annual summary reports on the levels of ionizing radiation in the world and on the effects of radiation; and (3) to indicate research fields in which further study might be required.

Another draft resolution was submitted, on 8 November, by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. Mexico joined them in presenting a revised version on 11 November. By this proposal, the Assembly would: (1) call on all concerned to continue their co-operation in making information available within the terms of reference of the Scientific Committee, (2) ask the Scientific Committee to complete its report as soon as possible and to make that report available to all Members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and to the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy; and (3) decide to discuss the report of the Scientific Committee at the Assembly's thirteenth session.

The representatives of the United States, France and the United Kingdom spoke in support of the nine-Power proposal. The United States representative summed up his Government's position as follows: nuclear testing was one of the obligations imposed on the United States by its efforts to provide a strong defence for itself and other countries which relied on it for their security; his Government was well aware that there was some atmospheric contamination from nuclear tests; because there was concern over that fact, it wished to see tests stopped in the only way which would not endanger the defence of free countries, that is, as part of the first stage of an over-all disarmament programme; in its current testing activities, the United States was moving towards the development of nuclear weapons producing less radioactive fall-out; nuclear tests were only a minor source of the ionizing radiation which was harmful to human beings.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, supporting the Czechoslovak position, pointed out that it was very dangerous to belittle the importance of the increase in the level of radioactivity from the explosions of nuclear weapons.

Japan proposed two amendments to the nine-Power draft resolution. By the first, the Assembly would call on all States to include in the information made available information on the levels of natural background radiation, information on exposure from the industrial uses of radiation and contamination of the environment by man-made radioactivity, including nuclear test explosions and radioactive waste from industries. The second Japanese amendment asked that the Secretary-General study the need and method of strengthening the Scientific Committee's functions.

The Indian representative thought that it would be desirable to have a single text incorporating all the ideas put forth by the exponents of the two main schools of thought on the subject of radiation. At the same time, the terms of reference of the Scientific Committee might be broadened.

On 11 November, India introduced a draft resolution which was also sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, France, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. The General Assembly thereby would: (1) call upon all concerned to continue their co-operation in making available information within the terms of reference of the Scientific Committee; (2) request the Scientific Committee to complete its report as soon as possible; (3) request the Secretary-General, in consultation with that Committee, to consider the question of the strengthening and widening of scientific activities in this field, and to report to the Assembly at its thirteenth session; (4) include in the agenda of its thirteenth session the report of the Scientific Committee; and (5) transmit to the Committee the record of the discussions of the item in the First Committee.

The sixteen-Power draft resolution was approved unanimously by the First Committee on 11 November. The sponsors of the other draft resolutions had previously stated that they would not press for a vote on their proposals.

On 14 November, the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee was approved unanimously in plenary meeting as resolution 1147 (XII).

(*b*) Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

During the period under review, the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation held its fourth session from 27 January 1958 to 28 February 1958. At that session, the Committee had before it a draft of its comprehensive report to the General Assembly. During the fourth session the specialized working groups of the Committee engaged in full discussions of the draft which led to further changes. The final version of the report was approved by the Committee on 13 June 1958, during its fifth session, for transmittal to the General Assembly. During the fifth session, from 9 to 13 June 1958, the Committee elected Professor Rolf Sievert of Sweden as Chairman, and Dr. V. R. Khanolkar of India as Vice-Chairman.

The Committee's report constitutes a broad review of existing knowledge of the levels of ionizing radiation to which man and his environment are exposed, and of the effects which these radiations may have, and also includes indications of research projects of interest. It is backed by substantial technical annexes.

The Committee has continued to distribute standardized samples of material containing Sr 90 to those countries (now numbering twenty-six) which request them for purposes of calibration in the measurement of fall-out.

4. Declaration concerning the peaceful co-existence of States

On 20 September 1957, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested the inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly of the item "Declaration concerning the peaceful co-existence of States". An explanatory memorandum stated that the policy of "negotiation from strength" pursued by certain Western Powers and their attempts to impose their will on several countries in Africa and the Near East by military means had led to the division of States into antagonistic military groupings, the disruption of economic and cultural relations among States and an intensification of the threat of a new world war. The international situation thus created called for effective measures to end the armaments race and to develop peaceful co-operation. The explicit recognition by some countries of certain principles of peaceful co-existence, as expressed at Bandung, was exerting a favourable influence on the development of relations among those countries.

By an attached draft resolution, the General Assembly, (1) considering that one of the most important purposes of the United Nations was to strengthen universal peace and to develop friendly relations among States irrespective of their social structure, (2) noting with satisfaction that many States had recently begun to base their relations with one another upon the principles of (*a*) mutual respect for one another's territorial integrity and sovereignty, (*b*) non-aggression, (*c*) non-intervention in one another's domestic affairs on any economic, political or ideological grounds whatsoever, (*d*) equality and mutual benefit, and (*e*) peaceful co-existence, and (3) recognizing that the application of these principles in relations among all States would be of exceptional importance in reducing international tension and extending international co-operation, would (4) call upon States to be guided by these principles in their mutual relations and to settle solely by peaceful means any disputes arising among them.

On 1 October, the Assembly included the item in the agenda and referred it to the First Committee which considered it at six meetings between 12 and 14 December.

Before the Committee, in addition to the USSR draft resolution, was a draft resolution submitted by India, Sweden and Yugoslavia concerning peaceful and neighbourly relations among States. This provided that the General Assembly, (1) considering the urgency and importance of strengthening international peace and of developing peaceful and neighbourly relations among States irrespective of their divergences or the relative stages and nature of their political, economic and social development, (2) recalling that among the fundamental objectives of the Charter were the maintenance of international peace and security and friendly co-operation among States, (3) realizing the need to promote those objectives and to develop peaceful and tolerant relations among States, in conformity with the Charter based on mutual respect and benefit, non-aggression, respect for each other's sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs, and to fulfil the purposes and principles of the Charter, and (4) recognizing the need to broaden international co-operation, reduce tensions, and settle differences and disputes by peaceful means, would (5) call upon all States to make every effort to strengthen international peace, and to develop friendly and co-operative relations and settle disputes by peaceful means as enjoined in the Charter and as set forth in the draft resolution.

On 14 December, at the request of the representative of India and with the agreement of the USSR representative, priority was given to the three-Power draft resolution and it was adopted. The representative of the USSR then stated that he would not press for a vote on the USSR draft resolution.

On the same day, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Committee by 77 votes to none, with 1 abstention (resolution 1236 (XII)).

5. USSR complaint entitled: "Urgent measures to put an end to flights by United States military aircraft armed with atomic and hydrogen bombs in the direction of the frontiers of the Soviet Union"

At the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, made on 18 April 1958, for an urgent meeting to consider this question, the Security Council considered it on 21 April, and at four further meetings on 29 April and 2 May.

On 21 April, the representative of the USSR introduced a draft resolution which provided that the Council, considering that such flights as those referred to in the item increased international tension, constituted a threat to the security of nations, and might lead to a breach of world peace and the unleashing of an atomic war, would call upon the United States to refrain from

sending such military aircraft towards the frontiers of other States for the purpose of creating a threat to their security or staging military demonstrations.

The representative of the United States, in rejecting the Soviet charge, stated that the carefully controlled flights of United States Strategic Air Command aircraft could not be regarded as anything except the inescapable requirements of legitimate self-defence in guarding against the possibility of a surprise attack. The routes and procedures followed were so designed that there could not possibly be any accidental cause of war. Statements opposing the draft resolution were also made by the representatives of Canada, China, Colombia, France, Iraq, Japan, Panama and the United Kingdom.

The representative of the USSR moved, first, to adjourn the meeting until the following afternoon, and, then, until the following morning. After both motions had been rejected, the USSR representative withdrew his draft resolution as a protest against the procedure followed.

At the next meeting, on 28 April, the United States submitted a draft resolution providing that the Council, (*a*) considering further the USSR item, (*b*) noting the development, particularly in the Soviet Union and the United States, of growing capabilities of massive surprise attack, (*c*) believing that the establishment of measures to allay fears of such attack would help reduce tensions and would contribute to the increase of confidence among States, (*d*) noting the statements of certain members of the Council regarding the particular significance of the Arctic area, would: (1) recommend that there be promptly established the northern zone of international inspection against such attack that had been considered by the United Nations Disarmament Sub-Committee in August 1957; and (2) call upon Canada, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, together with Denmark and Norway, and any other States having territory north of the Arctic Circle which would desire to have such territory included in the zone of international inspection, at once to designate representatives to participate in immediate discussions with a view to agreeing on the technical arrangements required.

The representative of Sweden supported the United States draft resolution but submitted an amendment to add a paragraph under which the Council would express the view that such discussions might serve as a useful basis for the deliberations on the disarmament problem at the summit conference, on the convening of which talks were in progress.

On the same day, the USSR submitted a second draft resolution, identical with that previously withdrawn except for an additional final paragraph providing that the Council, mindful of the necessity for taking steps as soon as possible to avert the threat of atomic warfare and ease international tension, would note with satisfaction that preliminary talks were in progress between the interested States with a view to the convening of a summit conference to discuss a number of urgent problems, including the question of drawing up measures to preclude the danger of surprise attack, and express the hope that the summit conference would be held at the earliest possible date.

Statements opposing the USSR draft resolution and supporting the United States draft resolution were made by the representatives of Canada, China, France, Iraq, Japan, Panama and the United Kingdom. The Secretary-General also made a statement recalling, first, that on a previous occasion [1] he had expressed the opinion that he had not only the right but the duty to intervene when he felt that it would support the purposes of the Organization and the principles of the Charter, and, secondly, that at a recent press conference he had found reason to welcome the decision of the Soviet Union to suspend unilaterally tests of atomic bombs. He had done the latter solely on the basis of an evaluation of the possible impact of that move on the stalemate reached in the disarmament debate, a stalemate for which the basic reason was the crisis of trust from which all mankind was suffering. In the same spirit and on the same basis, he wished now to welcome the initiative taken by the United States in presenting a proposal which might break the stalemate from the angle of a limited system of inspection. He trusted that his intervention would not be misinterpreted as a taking of sides, but merely as an expression of profound feelings, current all over the world, which had a right to be heard in the Council also, outside the framework of government policies.

On 2 May, the United States incorporated the Swedish amendment in its draft resolution, changing, however, with the agreement of the Swedish representative, the words "the summit conference" to "a summit conference".

On the same day, the Council voted on the draft resolutions before it. The United States draft resolution, as amended, received 10 votes in favour and 1 against (USSR) and was not adopted, the negative vote being that of a permanent member of the Council. The USSR draft resolution was thereafter rejected by 9 votes to 1 (USSR), with 1 abstention (Sweden).

6. Admission of new Members

(*a*) Consideration by the Security Council

On 31 August 1957, the Federation of Malaya submitted an application for membership in the United Nations and on 5 September 1957 the Security Council adopted unanimously an Australian-United Kingdom draft resolution recommending its admission.

On 9 September 1957, the Security Council considered under the heading "Admission of new Members" resolutions 1017 A and B (XI) of 28 February 1957, concerning the applications of the Republic of Korea and of Viet-Nam, and communications concerning the application of the Mongolian People's Republic.

A draft resolution submitted by Australia, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States, which recommended the admission of the Republic of Korea, received 10 votes in favour and 1 against (USSR) and was not adopted since the negative vote had been cast by a permanent member of the Council. An amendment to that draft resolution submitted by the USSR under which the Council would have recommended simultaneous admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea had previously been rejected by 9 votes to 1 (USSR), with 1 abstention (Sweden).

After the rejection by 10 votes to 1 (USSR) of a USSR motion to postpone consideration of the application of Viet-Nam until that country had been unified, a draft resolution submitted by the same eight Powers and recommending the admission of Viet-Nam received

[1] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Eleventh year, 751st meeting*, paras. 1 to 6.

10 votes in favour and 1 against (USSR) and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member.

A USSR draft resolution recommending the admission of the Mongolian People's Republic was rejected by 5 votes to 2 (Sweden, USSR), with 4 abstentions (Australia, France, Iraq, United Kingdom).

(*b*) Consideration at the twelfth session of the General Assembly

On 17 September, the General Assembly considered the recommendation of the Security Council regarding the Federation of Malaya and decided unanimously to admit the Federation to membership in the United Nations.

On 20 September 1957, the General Assembly referred the item "Admission of new Members to the United Nations" to the Special Political Committee, where it was considered at six meetings from 10 to 17 October.

Three draft resolutions were submitted to the Special Committee.

A draft resolution was submitted by Australia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Iraq, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States. It provided that the Assembly, recalling previous resolutions, finding the Republic of Korea qualified for membership, and noting with regret the continued inability of the Security Council to recommend its admission owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council, would reaffirm that the Republic of Korea was fully qualified for and should be admitted to membership in the United Nations. It was adopted by 51 votes to 9, with 20 abstentions.

A draft resolution by the same thirteen sponsors provided for a similar reaffirmation regarding Viet-Nam; it was adopted by 49 votes to 9, with 22 abstentions.

The third draft resolution, by India and Indonesia, provided that the General Assembly, considering that the question of admission of new Members required further examination, would (1) decide to transmit to the Security Council the proposals made during the twelfth session, and (2) request the Council to consider all applications for admission.

The second operative paragraph of this draft was rejected by 33 votes to 30, with 15 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole, as thus amended, was rejected by 37 votes to 33, with 10 abstentions.

On 25 October, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political Committee concerning the Republic of Korea by 51 votes to 9, with 21 abstentions, and that concerning Viet-Nam by 49 votes to 9, with 23 abstentions (resolutions 1144 A and B XII)).

7. The question of Hungary

(*a*) Consideration by the General Assembly at its resumed eleventh session

On 10 September 1957, the eleventh session of the General Assembly was reconvened in accordance with resolution 1119 (XI) of 8 March 1957 to continue consideration of the question of Hungary. Nine plenary meetings of the Assembly were held from 10 to 14 September.

The representatives of Hungary and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and other representatives, protested against renewed discussion of matters which they considered to be exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of Hungary, and against the report of the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary (established by General Assembly resolution 1132 (XI) of 10 January 1957.

In addition to that Committee's report, the Assembly had before it a draft resolution submitted by thirty-seven Members. It provided, *inter alia*, that the Assembly, having received the unanimous report of the Special Committee, and regretting that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the present authorities in Hungary had failed to co-operate in any way with the Committee, would: (1) endorse the report; (2) note the conclusion of the Committee that the events in Hungary in October and November of 1956 had constituted a spontaneous national uprising; and (3) find that the conclusions reached by the Committee on the basis of all available evidence confirmed that (*a*) the USSR, in violation of the Charter, had deprived Hungary of its liberty and political independence and the Hungarian people of the exercise of their fundamental human rights; (*b*) the present Hungarian régime had been imposed on the Hungarian people by the armed intervention of the USSR; (*c*) the USSR had carried out mass deportations of Hungarian citizens to the USSR; (*d*) the USSR had violated its obligations under the Geneva Convention of 1949; and the present authorities in Hungary had violated the human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Treaty of Peace with Hungary. The Assembly would also: (1) condemn those acts and the continued defiance of its resolutions; (2) reiterate its concern with the continuing plight of the Hungarian people; (3) call upon the USSR and the present authorities in Hungary to desist from repressive measures against the Hungarian people, to respect the liberty and political independence of Hungary and the Hungarian people's enjoyment of fundamental human rights and freedoms and to ensure the return to Hungary of those Hungarian citizens who had been deported to the USSR; (4) request the President of its eleventh session, H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon, as the General Assembly's special representative on the Hungarian problem, to take such steps as he deemed appropriate, in view of the findings of the Committee, to achieve the objectives of the United Nations in accordance with various specified resolutions of the Assembly, to consult, as appropriate, with the Committee and to report and make recommendations as he might deem advisable to the Assembly; and (5) decide to place the Hungarian item on the provisional agenda of its twelfth session.

Burma submitted amendments to the operative part of the draft resolution to add the word "main" in the paragraph referring to the conclusion of the Special Committee regarding the nature of the events in Hungary, to substitute "deplore" for "condemn", and to delete the reference to consultation between the President of the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

On 14 September 1957, the three amendments submitted by Burma were rejected, respectively, by 40 votes to 4, with 31 abstentions, 45 votes to 2, with 30 abstentions, and 42 votes to 3, with 32 abstentions. The thirty-seven Power draft resolution was adopted by 60 votes to 10, with 10 abstentions (resolution 1133 (XI)).

(*b*) Report of the General Assembly's Special Representative

On 9 December 1957, Prince Wan Waithayakon, the Special Representative of the General Assembly on the Hungarian Problem, reported to the Assembly the steps he had taken in connexion with the request made of him in this resolution. He stated that it had been his aim to achieve: (1) humanitarian treatment in Hungary; (2) the return from the USSR of deportees; (3) the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary; and (4) free elections in Hungary. On 30 September he had contacted the Foreign Minister of the USSR and had made an appeal for humanitarian treatment in Hungary. The reply had been that that did not concern the Soviet Government. He had then made a humanitarian appeal for the return from the USSR to Hungary of the deportees. The USSR Foreign Minister had replied that the allegation regarding deportations was untrue and that the item on Hungary constituted an interference in internal affairs and was "illegitimate": he could not discuss it.

The Special Representative had made a similar approach to the Foreign Minister of Hungary on 10 October by making a humanitarian appeal for more lenient treatment of prisoners, of persons detained in concentration camps, and of persons awaiting trial, and for due judicial process in trials, for admission of students to universities without discrimination, and so on, and, finally, for an amnesty for political offenders. The Foreign Minister had replied that those were matters for the Hungarian Government to determine by virtue of its sovereign rights. The Special Representative had pointed out that that did not preclude an exchange of information and views in the United Nations as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations. Finally, the Hungarian Foreign Minister had said that if the Special Representative would draw up a memorandum enumerating the questions on which he wanted information, he would supply the information. The Special Representative had offered to proceed to Budapest to pursue the discussion, but had been informed that, as the Hungarian Government could not admit observers from the United Nations, it could not give him a visa. Subsequently, on 15 November and on 2 December, the representative of Hungary had informed the Special Representative that he had been instructed not to accept the memorandum of questions because the Hungarian Government could not negotiate on a matter which was an internal affair of Hungary.

As no question involving the Special Committee had been raised, the Special Representative reported that he had had no occasion to consult with that body. He regretted that he had been unable to find an opportunity for negotiations. He could not believe, however, that the Hungarian and Soviet Governments would remain insensible to the voice of world opinion and the conscience of mankind. He hoped, therefore, that as the international tension relaxed, he would be given an opportunity to assist in establishing full international co-operation in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in Hungary.

(*c*) Discussion at the twelfth session of the General Assembly

On 10 December, the General Assembly considered the report of its Credentials Committee, which stated that the Committee had adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, a United States motion that it "take no decision regarding the credentials submitted on behalf of the representatives of Hungary". The representative of Hungary, declaring that his delegation's credentials had been issued in conformity with the requirements of the Hungarian constitution and of the General Assembly's rules of procedure, protested categorically against what he termed the attempt of the United States at discrimination and interference. The Assembly approved the report of the Credentials Committee by 77 votes to 1.

At the closing meeting of the twelfth session on 14 December 1957, the President, referring to the report of the Special Representative, expressed the hope that the parties concerned would give the Representative the necessary co-operation as he continued his efforts on that very important issue. In the discussion which ensued, reference was made to reports of trials of participants in the 1956 uprising in Hungary, and various representatives expressed the view that the work of the Special Committee should continue.

On 20 December 1957, the Special Committee declared that it would continue to watch the situation in Hungary under its mandate from the General Assembly. It addressed a letter to the Foreign Minister of Hungary, in which it expressed its concern regarding continuing reports of trials of participants in the 1956 uprising and asked for further information and assurances that the highest humanitarian standards would be applied. The letter was returned to it on 21 December by the Hungarian representative, who observed that his Government did not recognize the establishment and functioning of the Committee since the resolution establishing it was contrary to the Charter.

8. The United Nations Emergency Force

On 9 October 1957, the Secretary-General, in accordance with resolution 1125 (XI) of 2 February 1957, reported to the General Assembly on the United Nations Emergency Force, giving essential data about the Force, appraising its functioning and discussing the problem of its financing.

Under its Commander, General E. L. M. Burns, the report stated, the Force had been maintained for ten months, with its headquarters at Gaza and at a strength of about 6,000 men, with contingents from the ten contributing countries. Since the final withdrawals of foreign troops from Egypt in March, the Force, interposed between the armed forces of Egypt and Israel, had concentrated on its basic function of maintaining quiet in the area through deployment and patrolling in the Gaza Strip and along the eastern border of the Sinai Peninsula, as well as in the region of Sharm el Sheikh. Resolution 1125 (XI) had called for the placing of the Force on the Egyptian-Israel armistice demarcation line, but no stationing of UNEF on the Israel side had occurred to date through lack of consent by Israel. The most difficult duties had been in the Gaza Strip, but no report of any serious incident along the Gaza line had been received since 14 July.

UNEF, the report continued, was designed to meet a particular need in an acute emergency. The authority given to it was necessarily limited. But its basic purposes and role, as defined by the General Assembly, had been clear enough. Satisfactory solutions had been found for most of the many issues that had arisen, although the Commander of UNEF had warned that there were a few unresolved issues which needed solution, including the completion of UNEF's deployment. There would seem to be no good reason to doubt that UNEF had been effective. It had earned acceptance as

a significant pioneering effort in the evolution of methods of peace-making. However, the line between Egypt and Israel under present conditions was vulnerable and the quiet could at any moment be abruptly broken. Such quiet was indispensable to fruitful efforts towards removing the major obstacles to peace in the Near East.

With regard to the financial requirements of UNEF, the report estimated that expenses up to 31 December 1957 would total between $24 million and $30.5 million, depending on whether the General Assembly accepted the Secretary-General's proposal that the United Nations assume responsibility for reimbursement to Governments making contingents available of all extra and extraordinary costs incurred. The Secretary-General considered that, beyond the initial emergency period of six months, any arrangement under which a few Member States carried a disproportionate financial burden did not represent a sound or equitable basis on which to discharge a collective United Nations responsibility.

Perhaps the most important single issue calling for urgent decision, the report stated, resulted from the decision of the Assembly to consider at its twelfth session the basis for financing any costs of the Force in excess of the initial $10 million not covered by voluntary contributions. In the light of the extremely limited response to the appeal for voluntary contributions and of the scope of UNEF operations, the Secretary-General questioned that method of obtaining the necessary budgetary provision.

On 19 November, the Secretary-General informed the Assembly that the United States and the United Kingdom had offered $12 million and $1 million respectively as "special assistance" towards expenses for the period ending 31 December 1957, on the assumption that any balance of 1957 expenses and all 1958 expenses of the Force would be assessed on the regular scale. Other such offers, in lesser amounts, were later made by Australia, Austria, Burma, Ceylon, Ireland, Japan, Liberia, Mexico and the Netherlands.

On 22 November, the General Assembly considered the item on the United Nations Emergency Force and adopted by 51 votes to 11, with 19 abstentions, a twenty-one-Power draft resolution. Under that resolution, the Assembly, mindful of the contribution of the Force to the maintenance of quiet in the area, expressed its appreciation of the assistance rendered to the Force by Members; approved the principles and proposals for allocation of costs between the Organization and Members contributing troops as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General; authorized an additional obligational authority up to $13.5 million for the period ending 31 December 1957, and, as necessary, an amount up to $25 million for the continuing operation of the Force; and decided that the expenses authorized should be borne by Members in accordance with the regular scale of assessments (resolution 1151 (XII)).

A few Latin American countries, though approving the Force, opposed the draft resolution because they considered the scale of assessments neither equitable nor fair. Certain other countries, including the Soviet Union, reaffirming their view, expressed at the eleventh session, that the creation of UNEF was contrary to the Charter, opposed the draft resolution and declared that UNEF expenses should be defrayed by the three States which had perpetrated armed aggression against Egypt; they stated that they would not participate in the financing of the Force.

On 13 December, the General Assembly approved by 45 votes to 9, with 10 abstentions, a resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee under which the Assembly noted with approval observations and recommendations concerning cost estimates for maintaining UNEF contained in a report prepared at the request of the Assembly by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 1204 (XII)).

9. The Suez Canal

(*a*) Communications from Egypt concerning its Declaration on the Suez Canal

In October 1956, the Security Council, during its discussion of the Suez Canal question created by the nationalization of the Canal by Egypt, unanimously agreed that any settlement of the Suez question should meet six basic requirements. When the Council resumed its discussion of the question in April and May 1957 to take note of the situation regarding passage of shipping through the reopened Canal, differing views were expressed as to whether the Declaration on the Suez Canal and the Arrangements for its Operation, made by Egypt on 24 April 1957, adequately implemented the six requirements of the Council.

On 18 July, Egypt supplemented that Declaration by accepting as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in all legal disputes that might arise between the parties to the Constantinople Convention of 1888 in respect of the interpretation or the applicability of the provisions of the Declaration.

On 20 May 1958, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic transmitted to the Secretary-General, with reference to paragraph 8 of the Egyptian Declaration of 24 April 1957, the text of Heads of Agreement concerning compensation of the Suez Stockholders. The Heads of Agreement had been negotiated under the good offices of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and signed on 29 April by representatives of the United Arab Republic and the Suez Stockholders. As compensation, the United Arab Republic undertook to pay £E 28.3 million in instalments and to leave all the external assets to the Stockholders.

(*b*) Clearance of the Suez Canal

On 16 September 1957, the Secretary-General proposed the inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth session of the item "Clearance of the Suez Canal: report of the Secretary-General". On 1 November, the Secretary-General submitted his report, which described the plan of operations, the practical arrangements and the agreements negotiated in connexion with the clearance of the Suez Canal authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 1121 (XI) of 24 November 1956. The report stated that Lieutenant-General Raymond A. Wheeler had served as Special Representative in Charge of Technical Operations and Mr. John J. McCloy as advisor on the business negotiations connected with the project. On 10 April 1957, it was reported, the United Nations salvage fleet completed clearance of the Canal, some weeks earlier than had originally been predicted. The expenditures and obligations incurred by the United Nations had totalled approximately $8.4 million. In conclusion, the Secretary-General reported that, after considering various possible alternatives for meeting the costs, he would recommend the repayment of the more than $11 million advanced during the actual operation by eleven contributing countries by means of

a surcharge on Canal traffic under which a levy of 3 per cent on Canal tolls would be paid. The procedures would be negotiated with the Egyptian Government and with the other parties to the payment. By that method, it could be estimated, the costs would be reimbursed over a period of about three years.

Before the General Assembly on 14 December when it considered the report of the Secretary-General was a draft resolution submitted by Brazil, Iran, the Philippines and Thailand. It provided that the Assembly would authorize the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to put into effect the recommendation in his report for reimbursing the advances made by contributor countries and urge Member States to co-operate fully.

During the discussion, a few representatives declared that they would have preferred that the costs be borne by the United Nations itself in accordance with the normal scale of assessment. Some others, including the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, objected to the proposed method of repayment, holding that the costs should not be shared by the Canal users but that all expenditures caused by the aggression of France, the United Kingdom and Israel against Egypt, including the expenditures connected with the clearance of the Canal, should be fully reimbursed by those States.

On 14 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted the four-Power draft resolution by 54 votes to none, with 19 abstentions (resolution 1212 (XII)).

10. The Palestine question

(*a*) Developments on the Israel-Syrian border

In May 1957, the Security Council considered a Syrian complaint alleging that military fortifications had been built and a bridge had been constructed in the Lake Huleh section of the Demilitarized Zone, between Israel and Syria, in violation of article V of the General Armistice Agreement. The question had been the subject of a report from the Acting Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization. In consequence of that discussion, the Acting Chief of Staff submitted on 27 June 1957 an additional report on certain aspects of the work of United Nations organs in the Zone. It was noted that United Nations military observers had since 30 October 1956, for the most part, been refused entrance by Israel to the Demilitarized Zone for routine visits or investigations. Syria had not refused such access. In his conclusion, the Acting Chief of Staff stated that the possibility of carrying out an investigation at any time under article V of the General Armistice Agreement and of the enjoyment by United Nations observers of full freedom of movement in the Demilitarized Zone during an investigation or during routine visits was indispensable in order to exercise responsibility for the general supervision of that Zone.

The Acting Chief of Staff added that he had been given to understand by the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs that Israel's objection to investigations of Syria's complaint had been of a purely formal nature and that Israel did not object to any investigations carried out by or on behalf of the Chairman of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission on the basis of his authority under article V.

While it was a matter of satisfaction that Israel had agreed to clear the mines in the Demilitarized Zone, the Acting Chief of Staff observed, requests for the demolition of fortification works there which exceeded those permissible for the protection of the civilian population had been rejected by Israel.

In late January and early February 1958, communications from Israel and Syria placed before the Security Council various complaints of, respectively, Syrian and Israel acts of aggression in the period between late December 1957 and early February 1958 along the Israel-Syrian border. Some of the most serious charges involved incidents in the Demilitarized Zone on that border.

Subsequently, in communications to the Security Council, the United Arab Republic and Israel accused each other of being responsible for an exchange of fire in the vicinity of Galbinieh in the Lake Huleh area late in March, in connexion with an Israel irrigation development. The basic question was whether an Israel drainage canal encroached on lands in which Arabs had property rights in the Demilitarized Zone. The incident was settled by the announcement of the Chief of Staff of UNTSO on 8 April 1958 that both Governments had accepted the results of the latest survey finding that there had been a minor encroachment, and by the subsequently announced intention of Israel to take corrective action.

(*b*) Communications from Jordan and Israel relating to the zone between the armistice demarcation lines in the area around Government House in Jerusalem

On 4 September 1957, Jordan requested an urgent meeting of the Council to consider its complaint that a serious situation had arisen due to violations by Israel of the General Armistice Agreement in the zone between the armistice demarcation lines in the Jerusalem sector. On 5 September, Israel requested that the Security Council consider a complaint by Israel of violations by Jordan of the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement, and in particular of article VIII thereof.

The Security Council considered these complaints at five meetings, on 6 September, 22 November 1957 and 22 January 1958. The representatives of Jordan and Israel took part in the discussion.

At the Council's meeting of 6 September, both items were placed on the agenda.

In compliance with the request of the Council, the Acting Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization submitted a report, dated 23 September 1957, on the area between the lines (neutral zone) around the Government House area.

He stated that there appeared to be three ways to approach the problem: (*a*) transform the area between the lines into a no-man's-land and apply article IV (3) of the General Armistice Agreement prohibiting any person from crossing the demarcation line into the zone except United Nations personnel; (*b*) revert to the conditions existing on 3 April 1949; (*c*) arrive at an arrangement which would take into account, to some extent at least, the changes which had taken place since 1949. Alternatives (*a*) and (*b*) did not appear to be advisable; alternative (*c*) would appear to offer a reasonable basis for a solution. Civilian activities of both parties should continue but be kept separate.

On 31 October 1957, the Council received a report from the Acting Chief of Staff dealing with the specific aspects of the complaint submitted to the Council on 5 September 1957 by Israel against Jordan, which had specifically referred to the provisions of article VIII,

articles I and III, and article XII of the General Armistice Agreement.

On 22 January 1958, the Council considered the Jordanian complaint at two meetings. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America submitted a draft resolution by which the Security Council, noting that the status of the zone was affected by the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement and that neither Israel nor Jordan enjoyed sovereignty over any part of the zone (it being beyond the respective demarcation lines), would: (1) direct the Chief of Staff to regulate activities within the zone subject to such arrangements as might be made pursuant to the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement and paragraph 3 of the resolution, bearing in mind ownership of property there, it being understood that, unless otherwise mutually agreed, Israelis should not be allowed to use Arab-owned properties and Arabs should not be allowed to use Israel-owned properties; (2) direct the Chief of Staff to conduct a survey of property records with a view to determining property ownership in the zone; (3) endorse the recommendations of the Acting Chief of Staff to the end that: (*a*) the parties should discuss through the Mixed Armistice Commission civilian activities in the zone; (*b*) in order to create an atmosphere more conducive to fruitful discussion, activities in the zone, such as those initiated by Israelis on 21 July 1957, should be suspended until such time as the survey would have been completed and provisions made for the regulation of activities in the zone; (*c*) such discussions should be completed within a period of two months.

At its 810th meeting, the Council adopted the joint draft resolution unanimously.

(*c*) The problem of Mount Scopus

On 7 July 1948, an Agreement had been reached for the demilitarization of the Mount Scopus area, northeast of Jerusalem. The United Nations agreed to become a signatory of this Agreement and accepted responsibility for the security of the demilitarized area. Under the 7 July 1948 Agreement, armed Arab and Jewish civilian police were to be placed on duty in their respective areas under the United Nations Commander. The United Nations flag was to fly on the main buildings. As the Mount Scopus area is wholly surrounded by Jordan territory, the United Nations was to arrange for a regular supply convoy to the Jewish personnel in the area, for their replacement, and for visits by properly accredited individuals from Israel.

This area has been the scene of a number of incidents. In November 1957, a serious crisis developed when Jordanian authorities raised objection to the inclusion of gasoline in the convoy.

Early the next month, the Secretary-General made a quick visit to the Middle East in connexion with this immediate problem and the wider one of restoring full implementation of the 7 July 1948 Agreement for the demilitarization of the Mount Scopus area.

Following consultations between the Secretary-General and the Foreign Ministers of Jordan and Israel, it was announced on 4 December that arrangements had been made for the resumption of the convoys. On 5 December, the Secretary-General announced further that both Governments had assured him of their willingness, on a basis of reciprocity, to give full implementation to the 7 July 1948 Agreement and that they accepted, on that basis, the inspection of Mount Scopus by the United Nations which was necessary in order to fulfil United Nations responsibility for checking that such implementation was being established and maintained. In the same announcement the Secretary-General stated that he had decided to assign a Personal Representative for negotiations with the Governments of Jordan and Israel with a view to full implementation of that Agreement. Accordingly, the Secretary-General's Personal Representative, Ambassador Urrutia, of Colombia, visited the area and, on 18 January 1958, submitted a report to the Secretary-General on the progress of his negotiations. *Inter alia*, the report provided in paragraph 4 for the visit to Mount Scopus by specially designated representatives of the Secretary-General. When visiting the area these specially designated representatives were authorized to use UNTSO military personnel for their assistance as necessary.

On 9 April 1958, the Secretary-General named Ambassador Urrutia and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche as specially designated representatives and in that capacity Ambassador Urrutia visited the area early in April 1958. On 10 June 1958 the Secretary-General also named as his specially designated representative Mr. Andrew W. Cordier, who visited the area from 14 to 23 June 1958.

This visit took place shortly after one of the most serious incidents on Mount Scopus. On 26 May an Israel police patrol had become involved in an exchange of fire, Lieutenant-Colonel Flint, Chairman of the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission and Chief of Staff's Representative for Mount Scopus, attempted to arrange a cease-fire on the spot. While making his way towards the wounded members of the Israel patrol in an effort to rescue them, Colonel Flint was fatally shot. Four members of the Israel patrol also lost their lives. The Secretary-General paid high tribute to the personal qualities of Colonel Flint and expressed sympathy for the other serious casualities. He added that Colonel Flint's death and the casualties suffered by the Israelis should be a reminder of the necessity for a radical change in the attitudes which had led up to this tragic event and which had to be overcome if peaceful conditions were to be restored in the area.

On 17 June, the Secretary-General circulated the report of the Chief of Staff on the 26 May incident. Part I dealt with the factual details of the events, and stated that the provisional conclusion of the investigation on the circumstances of the death of Lt. Col. Flint was that he was probably shot by a bullet fired from Jordanian-controlled territory. Part II described the background of the incident, which had been preceded by incidents of lesser gravity occurring from time to time in an atmosphere of tension. Contacts and conflicts between the Israel police and the Arabs on Mount Scopus had increased as a result of the expansion of the patrolling activities of the Israel civilian police. Those activities took place outside of the fence surrounding the Jewish buildings and along the road to Issawiya Village, north of those buildings, and further south on the western slope of Mount Scopus and also on the eastern slope where the incident of 26 May took place. The difficulties on these slopes were connected with a long-standing controversy over whether the areas in question were within the Mount Scopus Demilitarized Zone or in Jordan territory. In part III of the report the Chief of Staff concluded that the Arab villagers and the Israel police on Mount Scopus could live peacefully as long as practical measures were taken to avoid contacts by keeping them apart. Under such conditions, patrolling by Israel police would not be necessary for security reasons. Pending full implemen-

tation of the 7 July 1948 Agreement, the Chief of Staff recommended maintenance of the state of affairs which his predecessor, General Burns, had found in 1954. Provided it was recognized that this policy applied to both sides and had to be implemented by the United Nations alone, without interference by either party, the question of the disputed areas could, the Chief of Staff concluded, be left in abeyance till further agreement.

(*d*) Progress report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

On 12 June 1958, the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine adopted its sixteenth progress report to the General Assembly, covering the period 1 October 1956 to 31 May 1958. In the report it gave an account of the progress made in identification of Arab refugee property holdings in Israel, which was nearly completed, and in the release of Arab refugee bank accounts blocked in Israel, as well as the transfer of safe deposit and safe custody items. The Commission also stated that it had decided that a programme of valuation of Arab refugee property holdings in Israel should be carried out as soon as possible.

11. Assistance to Palestine refugees

(*a*) Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

In the eighth annual report of UNRWA, covering the period 1 July 1956 to 30 July 1957, the Director reminded the General Assembly that the work of the Agency must be considered against the political background of the Palestine question, to which the refugee problem was inextricably linked. The Agency had passed through an unprecedented series of crises but had continued to carry out its two principal tasks of relief and of rehabilitation to the extent that local conditions permitted and funds were available. Essential relief services had been continued virtually without interruption and at extremely low cost. As for rehabilitation, the absence of an acceptable solution to the Palestine question had caused the great mass of the refugees to remain opposed to the development of large-scale projects for self-support. During the year under review, however, a significant number of refugees had been helped to become self-supporting. Shortage of funds did not permit more than the continuation of the existing limited system of general education and vocational training for the refugees.

The Director emphasized the extremely serious financial crisis which threatened the Agency's existence. He urgently requested from the General Assembly approval of UNRWA's budget for 1958 as the minimum one consonant with the Agency's tasks, the consequent pledging and payment of contributions of $25.7 and $15 million for relief and rehabilitation respectively, and $8 million to establish an appropriate working capital fund.

(*b*) *Ad hoc* Committee of the whole Assembly for the announcement of pledges of contributions to UNRWA

Pursuant to resolution 1091 A (XI) of 27 February 1957, the General Assembly met on 4 October 1957 as an *ad hoc* Committee of the whole Assembly so that pledges of voluntary contributions to the refugee programmes of UNRWA might be announced. Following a statement by the Director of UNRWA concerning the Agency's urgent financial needs, thirty representatives of Member and non-member States made statements with regard to contributions that had been or would be made by their respective Governments.

(*c*) Consideration by the General Assembly at its twelfth session

On 12 November, the Director of UNRWA transmitted a statement of the Advisory Commission of the Agency expressing its concern over the financial situation of UNRWA in the light of the results of the above meeting. It emphasized its view concerning the minimum character of the Agency's 1958 budget and supported all efforts to broaden the basis of contributions to UNRWA.

The annual report of the Director, together with the special report of the Advisory Commission of UNRWA, was considered by the Special Political Committee at fourteen meetings held between 18 November and 6 December 1957.

At the opening of the Committee's discussion, the Director of UNRWA emphasized that the Agency must know how much money the Assembly was prepared to pay in order to finance UNRWA's programmes. Either sufficient funds had to be contributed by Member States to enable UNRWA to carry out its tasks in 1958, or the Assembly would have to take the fateful decision on a drastic curtailment of the Agency's activities. The stage had been reached where the Agency, if it did not receive adequate funds, would have to eliminate whole categories of activities, and decisions entailing such far-reaching consequences could be taken only by the Assembly. The Director strongly opposed such reductions, as they would entail extreme suffering and privation for the refugees and would have serious repercussions on the host countries. To meet its minimum relief budget for 1958, UNRWA needed $2 million more than could then be counted upon from contributors, a further $2 million to carry on first-priority items in the field of rehabilitation, a further $8 million to meet its full rehabilitation budget, and another $8 million for an adequate working capital fund.

The representatives who took part in the Committee's discussion were unanimous in paying tribute to the efficiency and devotion with which the Director of UNRWA and his staff had carried on their activities.

The representatives of the Arab States maintained that the only just and lasting solution of the problem of Palestine refugees lay in repatriation and compensation, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and they, as well as a number of other representatives, considered that the United Nations should direct its efforts to securing the implementation of the Assembly's decisions. The Arab representatives also proposed that the United Nations should take various steps, for example, that it should compel Israel to pay to the refugees the income from their abandoned properties, should establish a custodianship commission to administer and supervise the maintenance of that property, should arrange for the return to the Arabs of that part of Palestine which the United Nations had considered should remain Arab territory, and should arrange for an international agency to control Jewish immigration into Israel.

The representative of Israel maintained that the refugee problem had arisen from the war of aggression waged by the Arab States against Israel, and that the international community had the right to insist that these States should make their full contribution towards its solution. The proper solution for the Arab refugees

was their integration into the life of the neighbouring Arab States. Israel had undertaken to pay compensation for abandoned lands as a contribution towards Arab refugee settlement, but that payment would have to be accompanied by the solution of certain strictly financial and economic problems related to the Arab boycott and Israel's financial capacity.

A number of other speakers took the general view that a situation appeared to have been reached in which inflexibility by one party was met with equal inflexibility by the other, imperilling international peace and offering scant hope of an early improvement. Possible direct or indirect negotiations between the parties might work out some formulas of settlement. The obligation to solve the problem rested primarily with Israel and the Arab States. It was unrealistic to believe that the problem could be solved either by repatriation alone or by integration alone, and a start should be made simultaneously along both lines.

Following the general debate, a draft resolution, subsequently revised, was submitted by the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. It was approved by the Special Political Committee and adopted by the General Assembly on 12 December by 52 votes to none, with 19 abstentions, (resolution 1191 (XII)). By its terms, the General Assembly, *inter alia,* drew the attention of Governments to the critical position of UNRWA and urged them to consider to what extent they could contribute or increase their contributions in order that it might carry out its budgeted programmes and avoid cuts in services; requested the Secretary-General to make, as a matter of urgent concern, special efforts to secure the additional financial assistance needed to meet the Agency's budgets and to provide adequate working capital; and directed the Agency to pursue its programme for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees, bearing in mind the response to the two preceding paragraphs.

(*d*) Activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Operations

During the past year, the Agency has lived through great uncertainty about the size of the income it would receive in 1958 to carry out the mandate given it by the General Assembly. In spite of this, the Agency has continued its essential tasks uninterruptedly. It has, however, already been forced to cut or suspend its most constructive self-support activities on financial grounds.

The number of refugees registered with the Agency has increased from 1,012,547 on 1 May 1957 to 1,049,931 on 1 May 1958. It will be noted that the figure for 1 May 1957 is higher than that given in last year's report for the same date. This is because a recently introduced punch card method of recording statistics gives a greater refinement of the various categories of refugees and the assistance they receive. The total number also includes some categories of refugees not previously shown who have been registered with, but receive no assistance from, UNRWA.

There have been no changes in the basic food rations nor in the supplementary feeding provided for refugees. The number of refugees entitled to basic dry rations on 1 May 1957 was 845,352 (full rations 828,527, half rations 16,825); on 1 May 1958 the number was 852,490 (full rations 835,872, half rations 16,618). During the same period, the monthly average of pregnant and nursing women receiving an additional special ration was 25,829, and the average number of hot mid-day meals given on doctor's orders was 44,343. During the previous reporting period these averages were 21,913 and 43,616, respectively.

The Agency's very considerable supply line, principally to support its feeding operations, has remained unchanged. To facilitate distribution over a very wide area, goods are ordered six months ahead of consumption and one month's stock is normally carried in field warehouses over and above the needs for distribution in any particular month. During the period under review, 565 ships entered the port of Beirut carrying goods for the Agency and 130 entered Port Said; about 122,000 tons and 40,000 tons were disembarked for onward movement to Jordan, Lebanon and Syria and to the Gaza Strip, respectively. During the disturbances in Lebanon in May and June 1958, precautionary measures were taken to ensure supplies for refugees in all areas where the Agency operates, for example, by the re-routing of a ship to Aqaba.

The number of refugees in camps was 369,659 on 31 March 1958, as compared with 373,160 a year before. Although it has unfortunately remained impossible on financial grounds to provide shelter for all refugees needing it, and in particular to expand available shelter to accommodate expanding families, yet the Agency has made considerable progress in the replacement of tents by concrete huts. During the period, the number of tents has diminished by 3,323 to 5,055, and the number of huts increased from 87,794 to 99,368.

The Agency's health services have remained substantially unchanged, with the emphasis on preventive medicine. For nearly ten years, during which the World Health Organization has provided the technical direction of the health services undertaken by the Agency and its predecessors, there has been no major epidemic among the refugees. Their state of health on the whole has been satisfactory. During the period under review, a special investigation showed that the nutritional state of the refugees had not deteriorated.

Financial stringency has seriously affected the planned development of the Agency's education and training system, although its general scope is unaltered and its technical direction continues to be provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. During the 1957-1958 academic year, there were about 120,000 pupils in 381 Agency schools, as well as about 60,000 assisted refugee pupils in government and private schools. The closure of the Agency's two teacher-training centres will delay the hoped for improvement in the standard of teaching in Agency schools; the virtual halt to the programme for constructing new classrooms has meant that over crowding and double shifts in some schools continues. On the other hand, the introduction of handicraft teaching in Jordan for boys of ten to fourteen years of age has proved a great success (it had previously been successfully introduced in the Gaza Strip); there are now in Jordan eighteen handicraft centres with 400 pupils each. Similarly, although it has remained financially impossible to build the needed new vocational training centres, new courses in surveying and quantity surveying have been added to the training in the existing centres in Gaza and Jordan and special short

courses are being run in Lebanon to train refugees to become pipeline arc-welders—a skill in great demand in the area.

Continued shortage of money has prevented the resumption of the Agency's programme of small-scale, self-support projects in Jordan and Syria. There is no doubt, however, that many refugees are anxious to work and earn something, however small and even if it is not enough for full self-support. In the light of this, the Agency has begun to encourage the formation of co-operative groups for small productive enterprises, using either small funds or special contributions from voluntary agencies to provide initial capital; it is hoped that the experimental groups will succeed and that this work, which is essentially morale-building, develop.

Budget and Fund-raising

During the first half of the reporting period, it was not clear whether sufficient funds would be available for 1958 to finance the Agency's minimum relief projects; and it seemed as though the educational programme for the academic year 1958-1959 might have to be suspended.

The Agency's budget, as presented to the General Assembly at its twelfth session, provided for the expenditure of $40.7 million: $25.7 million for food, shelter, health and welfare services; $7.2 million for education, training, placement and such self-support activities as it had not been possible to wind up; and $7.8 million for resuming or starting self-support projects and training facilities that had been cut or suspended.

To secure needed funds, the Secretary-General made special efforts, in accordance with the Assembly's request at its twelfth session; urgent appeals were also made by the Director of UNRWA and by the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds. As a result, it seems likely that $32 to $33 million will be received in 1958 to cover the minimum budget of $33 million, which includes the full relief budget and the first priority items of the rehabilitation programme. Such a contribution, however, would require the Agency's regular contributors to pledge and to pay to the Agency during the second half of the year at the same rates as during the first half. This sum would be the largest yet received by the Agency in a single year for current activities and would reflect substantial increases in the contributions of a number of Governments, notably those which were already major contributors to the Agency's funds.

Personnel

The Agency's staff on 31 December 1957 consisted of 9,820 area personnel, mostly refugees, and 122 international personnel. Of these, 3,443 were medical and sanitation staff, 3,200 were teachers and 1,185 were engaged in the transport and distribution of supplies.

12. Complaint about threats to the security of Syria and to international peace

On 15 October 1957, Syria requested the inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly of this item. In an explanatory memorandum, Syria stated that the concentration of Turkish troops in close proximity to the Syrian-Turkish border had created an actual military threat to Syria and resulted in frequent border provocations. Since diplomatic and other efforts had failed to ease the situation, the Syrian Government requested the Assembly to deal urgently with the proposed item and establish a commission of investigation. On 16 October, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a letter to the President of the General Assembly, supported the Syrian request and stated that should Turkey, aided by the United States of America, attack Syria, the USSR would propose that the Member States of the United Nations should immediately render armed assistance to Syria.

On 18 October, the Assembly decided to include the item in its agenda and proceeded to consider it at six plenary meetings between 22 October and 1 November.

On 22 October, the representative of Turkey stated that His Majesty King Saud of Saudi Arabia had offered his good offices to mediate between Turkey and Syria and that Turkey had accepted the offer. In view of the provisions of Article 33 of the Charter, he felt that the Assembly might agree on an appropriate delay in consideration of the item in order to allow these efforts to be fully explored.

The representative of Syria opposed a delay, stating that no mediation really existed and that Syria insisted on a thorough investigation. He said that the massive concentration of Turkish troops in the proximity of Syria's northern frontiers was closely related to the policy pursued by the United States, certain Western colonial Powers and world Zionism which, seeking to preserve the Middle East as an area of Western influence, attempted to maintain or establish in the region political régimes which would favour those Powers and enlist themselves in military camps and blocs to serve the objectives of those Powers. Such activities had been used, ever since 1955, as an instrument of pressure against the independent policy of Syria, which was essentially nationalist and neutralist. He renewed his request for the creation of a commission of inquiry to investigate the facts and to report to the Assembly.

The representative of Turkey said that the shipment of large quantities of arms and equipment from the Soviet Union to Syria and the construction of air and submarine bases in Syria had led his Government to conclude that Syria was being converted into an arsenal with supplies of arms far exceeding its own needs. Turkey had repeatedly given assurances of sincere neighbourly goodwill towards Syria and had expressed its desire that Syria should preserve its independence and maintain its territorial integrity. Syria had made completely unfounded allegations regarding violations of air space, armed raids and frontier incidents. As to the disposition of Turkish defence forces within the Turkish frontiers, the matter was within the internal jurisdiction of his country. Turkey, however, had never massed any forces on any of its frontiers beyond the needs of defensive precautions. The representative of Turkey felt, in conclusion, that it was necessary not only to investigate the situation in Syria but also to bring to light the true goals and intentions of both Syria and the Soviet Union.

The representative of Paraguay proposed that further discussion in the General Assembly be postponed in order to permit the results of the mediation by King Saud to be known. The representative of Syria then moved an adjournment of the meeting. When this proposal was rejected by 36 votes to 30, with 6 abstentions, he moved an amendment to the Paraguayan motion to specify that the adjournment of the debate would be for a period not exceeding three days. That amendment was adopted by 33 votes to 32, with 15 abstentions, and the Paraguayan proposal, as amended, was adopted by 37 votes to 10, with 34 abstentions.

General debate on the question was resumed on 25 October and continued until 1 November. On 30 October, Syria submitted a draft resolution under which the General Assembly would constitute a fact-finding commission to investigate the situation on the spot in the area of the Syrian-Turkish border and to submit a preliminary report within two weeks to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. On the same day, Canada, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Paraguay, Peru and Spain submitted a draft resolution by which the Assembly would express its confidence that the Secretary-General, in the exercise of his responsibility under the Charter and without prejudice to efforts being made under Article 33, would be available to undertake discussions with the representatives of Syria and Turkey and to proceed, if necessary, to the countries concerned.

On 1 November, following an appeal by the representative of Indonesia, supported by the Norwegian representative, the sponsors of both draft resolutions agreed not to press for a vote on their respective draft resolutions.

13. Communications relating to Oman and Muscat

On 13 August 1957, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen requested the Security Council to consider "the armed aggression by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Oman". On 17 August, the Sultan of Muscat and Oman informed the Council by cablegram that the matters to which the letter of the eleven Arab States had referred fell exclusively within his internal jurisdiction and were no concern of the United Nations.

At two meetings on 20 August 1957, the Security Council debated the question of including the item in the agenda. The representative of Iraq stated that the eleven Arab Member States which had asked the Council to consider the situation in Oman felt that the United Kingdom's action endangered the maintenance of international peace and security in the Middle East. The Council had a duty to take measures to protect the integrity of smaller States. He urged the Council to include the question in its agenda, in accordance with Articles 34 and 35 of the Charter. The representative of the United Kingdom, opposing inscription of the item on the agenda, said that Oman, being part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, was not an independent, sovereign State, and that British military action had been undertaken at the request of the Sultan to restore order in the face of a revolt against his authority.

After further discussion, the Council decided not to include the item in its agenda.

On 21 November 1957, the eleven States which had brought the matter before the Council stated in a letter to the Council that the British Government had continued its acts of military repression and that the situation in Oman might lead to international friction and was likely to endanger peace and security.

14. Complaint by Lebanon

On 22 May 1958, Lebanon requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider: "Complaint by Lebanon in respect of a situation arising from the intervention of the United Arab Republic in the internal affairs of Lebanon, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security". The intervention, it was stated, included the infiltration of armed bands from Syria into Lebanon, the participation of United Arab Republic nationals in acts of terrorism and rebellion against the established authorities in Lebanon, the supply of arms from Syria to individuals and bands in Lebanon rebelling against those authorities, and the waging of a violent radio and press campaign in the United Arab Republic calling for the overthrow of the established authorities in Lebanon.

On 27 May, the Security Council included the Lebanese letter in its agenda but postponed further consideration of the question until 3 June as the Arab League was to consider the Lebanese complaint on 31 May.

After a further postponement to permit the Arab League to consider the matter, the Security Council began its discussion on the question on 6 June. The representative of Lebanon made a detailed statement of his Government's complaint and the representative of the United Arab Republic declared that the Council was confronted with a purely internal Lebanese problem and rejected categorically the assertion that there had been any intervention in Lebanese affairs by the United Arab Republic. Discussion was continued at meetings on 10 and 11 June. On 11 June, the Council adopted by 10 votes in favour, with 1 abstention (USSR), a Swedish draft resolution by which it decided to dispatch urgently an Observation Group to Lebanon so as to ensure that there was no illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms or other matériel across the Lebanese borders; authorized the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to that end; and requested the Observation Group to keep the Security Council currently informed through the Secretary-General.

In an interim report dated 16 June, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of the steps he had taken to implement the resolution. Mr. Galo Plaza of Ecuador, Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal of India and Major-General Odd Bull of Norway had been appointed as the three members of the Observation Group, which would constitute itself and determine its own procedures. It was expected that the Group would hold its first meeting in Beirut on 19 June and the Secretary-General intended to assist the Group by attending its first meetings.

The first of fifteen experienced Military Observers, whom it had been arranged to detach from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization to afford temporary assistance to the Observation Group, had arrived in Lebanon on 12 June. Active reconnaissance by Observer teams had begun on 13 June. The number of military observers was to be increased to one hundred, fourteen Governments having been requested to provide officers.

15. The question of the Sudan-Egyptian border

On 20 February 1958, the Sudan requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to discuss "the grave situation on the Sudan-Egyptian border, resulting from the massed concentration of Egyptian troops moving towards the Sudanese frontiers".

The Council considered the question on 21 February and invited the parties concerned to participate in the discussion.

The representative of the Sudan stated that on 29 January Egypt had demanded that two Sudanese territories on the Sudan-Egyptian border, which had constituted part of the Sudan for the last half-century, be handed over to Egypt. On 13 February, Egypt had stated its intention to have electors in those regions take part in an Egyptian plebiscite on 21 February, and, on 16 February, had informed the Sudanese Government that it had sent election committees and frontier guards to the areas in question. There had not been sufficient time to decide such an important issue, especially in view of the Sudan general elections to be held on 27 February. The representative of the Sudan emphasized that his Government was willing to negotiate with Egypt on the question but it had requested that discussion be deferred until after those elections.

The representative of Egypt regretted the hasty submission of the question to the Security Council. Although Egypt had well-founded rights over the disputed area, it had at all times preferred to adopt an attitude of tolerance and friendliness towards the Sudan. In that spirit his Government had decided to postpone the settling of the frontier question till after the Sudan elections.

After statements by members of the Council, the President summed up the views of the Council to the effect that it took note of the assurances of the representative of Egypt regarding postponement of settlement of the question till after the Sudan elections.

16. The Cyprus question

On 12 July 1957, Greece requested the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly of an item entitled: "Cyprus: (*a*) Application, under the auspices of the United Nations, of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of the island of Cyprus; (*b*) Violations of human rights and atrocities by the British Colonial Administration against the Cyprians".

On 20 September, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the agenda under the title of "The Cyprus question" and referred it to the First Committee, which considered it at eight meetings between 9 and 12 December 1957.

On 9 December, Greece submitted a draft resolution under which the Assembly, (*a*) expressing its concern that no progress had been made towards the solution of the problem of Cyprus in compliance with resolution 1013 (XI) of 26 February 1957, (*b*) considering further that the situation in Cyprus was still fraught with danger and that a solution in conformity with the principles of the Charter and at the earliest possible time was required to preserve peace and stability in that area, would (*c*) express the wish that the people of Cyprus be given the opportunity to determine their own future by the application of their right to self-determination.

On 11 December, Canada, Chile, Denmark and Norway jointly submitted amendments to the Greek draft resolution which would: (1) insert in the preamble a new paragraph reaffirming resolution 1013 (XI), (2) substitute the words "more progress has not been made" for "no progress had been made" in the second preambular paragraph (see (*a*) above), (3) delete in the next paragraph the words "in conformity with the principles of the Charter", and (4) substitute for the operative paragraph a text under which the General Assembly would express its earnest hope that further negotiations and discussions between those concerned would be promptly undertaken in a spirit of co-operation with a view to finding a peaceful, democratic and just solution in conformity with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

At the same meeting, the representative of Greece submitted a sub-amendment to the four-Power amendments to replace the suggested operative paragraph by a new text under which the Assembly would express its earnest hope that further negotiations and discussions would be undertaken in a spirit of co-operation with a view to having the right of self-determination applied in the case of the people of Cyprus.

The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declared that the Cyprus question was not a straightforward colonial problem of the kind the United Kingdom had been accustomed to deal with. The internal aspects of the problem came within the sovereign jurisdiction of his Government and were not a matter for international discussion. Active support from Greece for the *enosis* movement, however, had created an international question. His Government was seeking a compromise solution which should be acceptable to both communities in Cyprus and to all three Governments concerned—Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom. He reviewed proposals of his Government since the Second World War for promoting self-government in Cyprus. The December 1956 proposals of the United Kingdom, accepted by Turkey but rejected by Greece, had been for the immediate introduction of liberal self-government under the Radcliffe Constitution, to be followed, when circumstances were more propitious, by self-determination which would be equally available to both communities in Cyprus. Those proposals were still open. Since the last session, his Government had taken various steps in order to facilitate a solution acceptable to all concerned, such as the release of Archbishop Makarios, relaxation of emergency regulations and acceptance of the offer of the good offices of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, an offer which had not been accepted by Greece. His Government had also suggested private discussions on the international aspects of the problem with the Greek and Turkish authorities, in order to pave the way for a subsequent settlement of the internal problems in direct discussion with Cypriot representatives. The Greek Government had insisted, however, that the basic outlines of a solution should first be agreed upon between the Governments concerned through diplomatic channels. Nevertheless, exchange of views between the three Governments had continued and constituted a hopeful sign. It would be tragic indeed, the representative of the United Kingdom said, if a resumption of widespread violence should intervene at a time when the United Kingdom believed that with the appointment of a new Governor a real prospect of making progress towards a solution was in sight. His Government remained willing to discuss any solution for the Cyprus question with its Greek and Turkish friends. With its responsibility for the government of Cyprus and its strategic responsibilities in Cyprus, the United Kingdom yet had, the representative concluded, a margin for compromise.

The representative of Greece characterized the draft constitution proposed by the United Kingdom as one designed to continue the colonial system. Britain must recognize the right of Cypriots, of whom 80 per cent were of Greek origin, to self-determination and to self-

government, based on the territorial integrity of the island. The Cyprus question was one between the United Kingdom and the people of Cyprus. The Lausanne Treaty, which had been invoked, could not preclude forever any change in the status of Cyprus. Moreover, no people could be deprived of its freedom and its right to self-determination on the ground that the disposition of its territory would affect the security of several other States. Whereas violence had come to an end in the island following the release of Archbishop Makarios, colonial repression had nevertheless continued.

Appeals to resume negotiations concerning the rights of the Cypriots to self-determination, with due consultation of Cypriot minorities, had not been heeded and Britain had countered with the threat of partitioning the island. The aims of the tripartite formula of negotiation between Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom which the United Kingdom sponsored, the representative of Greece said, were to eliminate the people of Cyprus, whose interest alone should predominate, and to isolate Greece and compel her either to betray the Cypriots or else to take the responsibility of breaking-off negotiations. Accusations that Greece nourished expansionist designs towards Cyprus were unfounded. Cyprus belonged to nobody but its own people, and Greece was willing to accept in advance any decision which would be freely taken by them. Ways of meeting the legitimate concern of some States with certain aspects of the Cyprus question bearing on their national security could only be considered after the people of Cyprus had been able to exercise their right to self-determination.

The representative of Turkey, after recalling that there were in Cyprus two completely different peoples living in the same territory, stated that that territory lacked the characteristics of a national State as well as of a juridical State organization. Further, Turkey's interest in Cyprus was valid because it was an off-shore island of the Turkish mainland commanding Turkey's vital routes of communications, defence and trade. Finally, the present status of Cyprus had been decided by mutual consent between Turkey, Greece and the United Kingdom in the still valid Treaty of Lausanne. "Enosis", or any other unilateral solution imposed by the intransigence of one Government or one segment of the population, would be wrong and inconceivable.

The issue as posed by Greece was one of annexation and not one of colonialism versus the right of the people to self-determination. The Turkish minority in Cyprus did not ever wish to be placed under Greek rule. It was Greece that stood against the offer of good offices, insisting that its aspirations concerning Cyprus should be recognized in advance. Archbishop Makarios had misrepresented the Assembly resolution as a recommendation to discontinue tripartite talks and to open bilateral talks in which the United Kingdom would have to accept in advance the claim of the Greek Government and from which Turkey should be excluded. Such a premise was totally unacceptable.

On 13 December, the sponsors of the four-Power amendments accepted a sub-amendment submitted by Spain substituting the word "wish" for the words "earnest hope" in the operative paragraph. The Greek representative stated his acceptance of the four-Power preambular amendments, but maintained his substantive sub-amendment, which was then voted upon by the First Committee and adopted by 33 votes to 18, with 27 abstentions. In two separate votes, the first preambular paragraph and the rest of the preamble were adopted. The Greek draft resolution, as amended, was then adopted by 33 votes to 20, with 25 abstentions.

On 14 December in plenary meeting, the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee received 31 votes in favour, 23 against and 24 abstentions, and was thus rejected, not having received the necessary two-thirds majority.

In communications from Greece, dated 13 and 19 June 1958, and from Turkey, dated 13 and 16 June, the Security Council was informed of Greek and Turkish views on developments regarding the Cyprus question, including recent outbreaks of violence on the island.

17. The question of Algeria

On 16 July 1957, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen requested the inclusion of the item: "The question of Algeria" in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly. On 23 July, Burma associated itself with the request. In an explanatory memorandum, it was recalled that on 15 February 1957 the General Assembly adopted unanimously resolution 1012 (XI) expressing the hope that, in a spirit of co-operation, a peaceful, democratic and just solution would be found to the Algerian question through appropriate means, in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter. It was noted that, despite reasonable expectation that steps would be taken in pursuance of the resolution, there had been no indication to the United Nations from its Member States that any progress had been made since then. On the contrary, there had been numerous reports of a deterioration of the situation. This had been brought to the attention of the Secretary-General and, through him, to the attention of all Member States, in a letter dated 15 April 1957 signed by the representatives of nineteen Member States.

On 20 September 1957, the Assembly included the item in its agenda. The matter was considered by the First Committee at fourteen meetings between 27 November and 6 December.

The representative of France stressed that the fact that France had not objected to the inclusion of the item in the agenda should not be interpreted to mean that it was accepting United Nations intervention in the matter. Algeria had become constitutionally a part of France in 1948, and France had joined the United Nations with the frontiers recognized as being hers, and which included Algeria. Consequently, the problems arising in Algeria came within the framework of French sovereignty. The Algerian revolt, he emphasized, was a political campaign organized by a minority and would have failed had it not been supported by certain countries which were violating the United Nations Charter, the provisions of the General Assembly resolution "Essentials of peace", and the principles of peaceful co-existence adopted at the Bandung Conference in 1954. France could not accept the offer of good offices which had been made by Morocco and Tunisia because the sovereignty of those countries was being threatened by the pressure of the Algerian rebels. Further, the offer included the pre-condition of recognition of the sovereignty of Algeria and claimed the F.L.N. (National Liberation Front) as the sole representative of

the Algerian populations. France's offer to negotiate, made with no unacceptable pre-conditions, had consistently been rejected. France was still ready to negotiate a cease-fire and if the aim of the good offices offer were only to obtain such a cease-fire, France would favour Moroccan-Tunisian mediation.

The representative of France stated that there were sharp divisions between the two major rebel groups, and referred to the role of Algerian Communists within those groups. He reviewed the reforms carried out by the French administration, and said that the three pillars of French policy in Algeria were a cease-fire, elections and negotiations. The "enabling legislation" (*loi cadre*), which established principles and did not go into details of implementation, was one of the instruments of French policy. It included an electoral law and attested to the fact that France was determined to bring about conditions conducive to peace and stability and to set up the practical machinery required to achieve the threefold aim of French policy. He considered that the application of the principle of self-determination to Algeria in the existing circumstances would result in splitting Algeria into two or more States.

A number of representatives, among them those of Argentina, Australia, Cuba, Israel, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also argued that the United Nations was not competent to intervene.

Representatives of States submitting the item and other representatives considered that the United Nations was competent in the matter. They held that the question of competence could not be decided by the unilateral declaration of a Member State. Since French rule in Algeria had originally been installed by military intervention, its present character could be regarded only as a colonial occupation. Further, as the Algerian struggle endangered peace and security in the area, it was both the right and the duty of the United Nations to continue its quest for an equitable solution. Moreover, the Algerian crisis was prejudicial to good relations between France, on the one hand, and Tunisia and Morocco, on the other, and it was therefore legitimate to invoke Article 14 of the Charter. It was further emphasized that Algeria had enjoyed full status as a national entity before the French occupation and that the concept of Algeria as an integral part of France was contradicted by the history and development of French policy in Algeria.

Among those presenting such views were the representatives of Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Romania, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the Ukrainian SSR, Uruguay, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yemen. In addition, representatives of Arab States rejected the French charges of intervention, and said that the situation in Algeria resulted directly from French policy.

A number of representatives also stated that the Algerian liberation movement was genuinely representative of the Algerian people, and that rebels were actually administering a large part of the country. The *loi cadre* could not lead to a solution because it was a unilateral French action. A peaceful settlement could be achieved only under the auspices of the United Nations. Further, the Assembly should recognize that the principle of self-determination was applicable to the Algerian people.

Two draft resolutions were introduced. One was submitted by Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen. It provided that the Assembly, (1) regretting that the hope expressed in its resolution 1012 (XI) had not yet been realized, (2) recognizing that the principle of self-determination was applicable to the Algerian people, and (3) noting that the situation in Algeria continued to cause much suffering and loss of human life, would (4) call for negotiations for the purpose of arriving at a solution in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

The second draft resolution was submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Italy, Peru and Spain. It provided that the Assembly, (1) having heard the statements made by various delegations and having discussed the question of Algeria, and (2) bearing in mind the situation, which continued to cause much suffering and loss of lives, would (3) take note of the attempts to settle the problem both through the good offices of Heads of States and by French legislative measures, and (4) express the hope once again that in a spirit of co-operation, a peaceful, democratic and just solution would be found, through appropriate means, in conformity with the principles of the Charter.

Two amendments to the seventeen-Power draft resolution were submitted by Canada, Ireland and Norway. The first would substitute for the fourth preambular paragraph (see (2) above) a paragraph recognizing that the people of Algeria were entitled to work out their own future in a democratic way. The second amendment would replace the operative paragraph by a text providing that the Assembly would propose effective discussions for the purpose both of resolving the troubled situation and of reaching a solution in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter. The amendments were not accepted by the sponsors.

The seventeen-Power draft resolution and the amendments were voted upon on 6 December 1957. The representative of France declared that he would not participate in the voting. The amendments were adopted, as a whole, by 37 votes to 36, with 7 abstentions. The draft resolution, as amended, was not adopted, the vote being 37 in favour, 37 against and 6 abstentions. The representative of Argentina stated that the sponsors of the seven-Power draft resolution would not press it to a vote but reserved the right to introduce it in plenary meeting. The First Committee, therefore, was unable to recommend the adoption of any draft resolution.

The item was considered in plenary meeting on 10 December 1957. A draft resolution was submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Spain and Thailand. It proposed that the Assembly, recalling its resolution 1012 (XI) of 15 February 1957, would: (1) express again its concern over the situation in Algeria; (2) take note of the offer of good offices made by His Majesty the King of Morocco and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Tunisia; and (3) express the wish that, in a spirit of effective co-operation, *pourparlers* would be entered into, and other appropriate means utilized with a view to a solution, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The resolution was adopted by 80 votes to none (resolution 1184 (XII)).

18. Complaints of Tunisia and France

(*a*) Complaints resulting from incidents at Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef on 8 February 1958

On 13 February 1958, Tunisia requested a meeting of the Security Council to consider an item entitled "Complaint by Tunisia in respect of an act of aggression committed against it by France on 8 February 1958 at Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef". In an explanatory memorandum, it charged that on that date French military aircraft had subjected the Tunisian border town of Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef to massive bombardment resulting in considerable loss of life and material damage, and, further, that the attack was one of a series of violations of Tunisian territory committed since May 1957 by French forces coming from Algeria. Tunisia requested an appropriate decision to end a situation which threatened its security and endangered international peace and security in that part of the world.

In a further communication to the Security Council on 17 February, Tunisia explained that the situation threatening its security resulted from the presence of French troops in Tunisia. They should be completely withdrawn. It was the war in Algeria and its repercussions on the security of Tunisia that were endangering international peace.

On 14 February, France requested that the following complaint against Tunisia be considered by the Council at its next meeting: "Situation resulting from the aid furnished by Tunisia to rebels enabling them to conduct operations from Tunisian territory directed against the integrity of French territory and the safety of the persons and property of French nationals". In an explanatory memorandum, France charged that Tunisia had violated Article 4 of the Charter by not showing itself capable of maintaining order on the Franco-Tunisian border, or disposed to do so. Outlining the circumstances which had led to the Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef incident, France asked the Council to condemn the assistance rendered by Tunisia to Algerian rebels.

At a meeting of the Security Council on 18 February, both complaints were included in the agenda. During the discussion, the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom informed the Council of an offer of good offices made jointly by their Governments in order to assist Tunisia and France in settling outstanding problems between them, and of the acceptance of that offer by both parties. In view of that development, the Council decided to adjourn the meeting pending the results of the conciliation efforts.

Subsequently, a number of communications concerning incidents related to the Tunisian and French complaints were received by the Council from the Governments of France and Tunisia.

(*b*) Complaints dated 29 May 1958 relating to incidents at Remada

On 29 May 1958, Tunisia requested that a meeting of the Security Council be held to consider the question: "Complaint by Tunisia in respect of acts of armed aggression committed against it since 19 May 1958 by the French military forces stationed in its territory and in Algeria." In an explanatory memorandum, after recalling that in view of the American-British offer of good offices the Council had decided, on 18 February 1958, to adjourn its examination of the Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef incident, Tunisia stated that the offer had resulted, on 15 March 1958, in a compromise laying down, *inter alia*, the procedure for the evacuation of the French troops from Tunisia. The compromise, however, had not been applied, inasmuch as the French Government had been unable to ratify it. On 24 and 25 May 1958, it was further stated. French forces had undertaken military actions in the Remada area in Southern Tunisia. On 24 May, they had opened fire against Tunisian posts in the area, and, on 25 May, French bombers and fighters coming from Algeria had bombed and machine-gunned the region over a radius of several dozen kilometres. The Tunisian Government drew the attention of the Council to the extreme gravity of the situation resulting from those acts of what it considered to be armed aggression against its territorial integrity by the French forces stationed on its territory, and by those operating in Algeria. Finding that its efforts at conciliation had failed and that its sovereignty was gravely threatened, it requested the Council to take measures in accordance with Article 40 and subsequent Articles of the Charter in order to put an end to this situation.

Also on 29 May 1958, France requested that the Council, at its next meeting, should consider: "(1) The complaint brought by France against Tunisia on 14 February 1958 (S/3954); (2) the situation arising out of the disruption, by Tunisia, of the *modus vivendi* which had been established since February 1958 with regard to the stationing of French troops at certain points in Tunisian territory". It was recalled in an explanatory memorandum that, on 18 February 1958, the Council had noted the acceptance by France and Tunisia of the American-British offer of good offices. The parties, it was stated, had agreed that supplies to the French troops in Tunisia would continue normally and that no measure likely to modify the *status quo* would be adopted by either side. The Tunisian Government, however, had created conditions likely to lead to incidents, by adopting measures which it described as "precautionary", such as troop movements and arming of civilian population. Nevertheless, the French troops had strictly obeyed their orders, and all measures taken by the French authorities during the Remada incidents had shown the French concern not to aggravate the incidents provoked by the Tunisians. Use of the French air force had only been decided upon in the morning of 27 May, as a very last resort, following the casualties sustained by the French side. At the political level, the French Government had never ceased to seek a comprehensive or specific settlement of the various difficulties between France and Tunisia. On 25 May 1958, the *Chargé d'affaires* of France in Tunis had informed the President of the Tunisian Government of the procedure for implementing the French Government's agreement in principle to the regrouping of its troops. On the following day, the Tunisian Vice-President of the Council had notified the French representative of his Government's counter-proposals and asked for their immediate examination. Yet, at the very moment when conversations were in progress, and despite the many manifestations of goodwill on the part of the French Government, the Tunisian Government, by deciding to come again before the Council, saw fit to create the impression that France was preparing to violate Tunisian sovereignty. These contradictory attitudes on the part of the Tunisian Government would not discourage the French Government in its efforts to settle the difficulties between the two countries by an amicable understanding, and it called therefore upon the Council to recommend to the Tunisian Government that it

should restore conditions favourable to a resumption of negotiations.

At a meeting on 2 June, the Council included in its agenda the item submitted by Tunisia, and the two items submitted by France. The representative of Tunisia was invited to take a place at the Council's table.

Following consideration at that meeting and at two further meetings on 2 and 4 June, the Council adopted a French proposal to adjourn consideration of these items until 18 June 1958, in order to allow direct conversations to take place between the parties.

At the meeting on 18 June, the representatives of France and Tunisia informed the Council that under an exchange of letters on the previous day between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia and the *Chargé d'affaires* of France in Tunis, it had been agreed that all French forces, with the exception of those stationed at Bizerte, would be evacuated from Tunisia within four months. A provisional statute for the base at Bizerte would be the subject of negotiations.

19. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa

On 16 August 1957, India and Pakistan requested that the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa be placed on the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly. In their explanatory memoranda they recalled that at the previous session the Assembly, by resolution 1015 (XI) of 30 January 1957, had urged the parties concerned to enter into negotiations to facilitate a settlement of the problem. Unfortunately, all efforts to that end had been frustrated by the absence of a response from the Government of the Union of South Africa. Meanwhile, the position of persons of Indian origin in South Africa had continued to deteriorate.

On 20 September 1957, the Assembly decided by 63 votes to 2, with 16 abstentions, to include the item in its agenda. The representative of the Union of South Africa participated in the discussion only to object to the inclusion of the item on the ground that its consideration constituted an intervention in the domestic affairs of his country in violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter. The question was considered by the Special Political Committee at six meetings between 4 and 12 November 1957.

The representatives of India and Pakistan declared that the Union Government was persistently enforcing its policy of *apartheid* and doing grave injustice to the non-European population of the Union, which included 400,000 inhabitants of Indian origin. In so doing, the Union Government was acting contrary to the Charter, the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and, especially, the international agreements entered into by India and South Africa.

Throughout the discussions, reference was made to the connexion between the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin and the broader issue of the policy of *apartheid*. It was suggested that the first item be considered as part of the general question of *apartheid*, since there was no way of solving the particular problem of the treatment of people of Indian origin until the Union Government revised its general racial policy.

While conceding that the item constituted an aspect of the *apartheid* question, a number of representatives insisted that it continue to be discussed separately because it involved not only the general question of respect for human rights, but also the specific problem of respect for international agreements.

On 8 November 1957, a draft resolution was submitted by Iran, Mexico, the Philippines and Yugoslavia. It provided that the General Assembly would: (1) note that the Governments of both India and Pakistan had reiterated their readiness to pursue negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa; (2) note with regret that the Union Government had not agreed to carry forward the purposes of resolution 1015 (XI); (3) appeal to the Union Government to participate in negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan, with a view to solving the problem in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (4) invite the parties concerned to report as appropriate, jointly or separately, to the Assembly regarding the progress of the negotiations.

On 12 November 1957, the draft resolution was approved by the Special Political Committee and, on 26 November 1957, it was adopted by the Assembly by 64 votes to none, with 15 abstentions (resolution 1179 (XII)).

20. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa

On 6 August, 1957, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Liberia, the Sudan and Uruguay, joined later by Ceylon, proposed the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly. They stated that, as the Government of the Union of South Africa had disregarded Assembly resolution 1016 (XI) of 30 January 1957 and had continued to adopt various legislative and other measures in the further implementation of its declared policy of *apartheid*, the General Assembly would undoubtedly wish to give the matter renewed consideration.

On 20 September 1957, the Assembly decided by 64 votes to 8, with 9 abstentions, to include the item in its agenda. It was considered by the Special Political Committee at eight meetings between 21 October and 1 November. The representative of the Union of South Africa confined his participation in the proceedings to a renewed protest against continued intervention in the domestic affairs of South Africa in violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter.

A draft resolution, submitted on 31 October 1957 and sponsored by thirty Member States, provided that the Assembly would: (1) deplore that the Government of the Union of South Africa had not yet responded to the call and invitation conveyed in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 1016 (XI); (2) again draw the attention of the Union Government to that resolution; and (3) appeal to the Union Government, in the interests of the common observance of the high principles and purposes enshrined in the Charter, to revise its policy in the light of those principles and purposes and of world opinion.

As regards the proper and effective course of action which the Assembly could take, some representatives held that the United Nations should condemn the *apartheid* policies, while others took the view that the Assembly should merely put its moral influence behind the universally recognized principle of respect for fundamental human rights. A number of representatives

thought that any failure of the Assembly to adopt a resolution would do more harm to the United Nations than the repeated failure of its resolutions to bring results. Several representatives felt that the Assembly might more profitably adopt a policy of conciliation and persuasion than resort to a policy of condemnation, particularly in face of the virtual withdrawal of the Union of South Africa from the Assembly. The suggestion was also made that the Secretariat might prepare each year for the Assembly a factual report on developments on the racial situation in the Union of South Africa.

Other representatives, although objecting to policies of racial discrimination in general, said that the United Nations was specifically precluded under paragraph 7 of Article 2 of the Charter from passing resolutions reflecting on the domestic policies of Member States.

On 4 November 1957, the thirty-Power draft resolution was approved by the Special Political Committee and, on 26 November 1957, the General Assembly adopted it by 59 votes to 6, with 14 abstentions (resolution 1178 (XII)).

On 1 March 1958, the Minister of External Affairs of the Union of South Africa informed the Secretary-General that he was not prepared to take note of resolutions 1178 (XII) and 1179 (XII) transmitted by the Secretary-General, beyond a formal acknowledgment, as the Union Government had consistently maintained that the matters dealt with in these resolutions were essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Union of South Africa.

21. The India-Pakistan question

(*a*) Communications from Pakistan and India

A number of communications from Pakistan and India were addressed to the President of the Security Council in August and October 1957. A Pakistan letter of 5 August 1957 charged that India had settled a large number of non-Muslims, who were not residents of Jammu and Kashmir, in the area under its control, thereby contravening the Security Council's resolution of 17 January 1948, which had directed that parties to the dispute refrain from any acts which might aggravate the situation. In a letter of 9 August, the representative of India denied this allegation and stated that no non-resident person was permitted to become a resident of Jammu and Kashmir. He reiterated that Pakistan was in occupation of the territory of the Union of India by aggression and in violation of the Council's resolution of 17 January 1948 and the two resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949 of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan.

Letters dated 21 August and 3 October 1957, from the representatives of India and Pakistan, respectively, dealt with the Mangla Dam project, the construction of which the representative of India termed a violation of the Council's resolution of 17 January 1948 and of the assurances given to India by the Chairman of UNCIP. The Pakistan representative noted that India had carried out a number of projects on its side of the cease-fire line; it they could not be deemed to aggravate the situation, Pakistan failed to understand how a development project in the Azad Kashmir area could be held to do so.

(*b*) Consideration of Mr. Jarring's report and further discussion on the India-Pakistan question

On 29 April 1957, Mr. Jarring, who had been President of the Security Council for February 1957, submitted a report on his mission to the sub-continent undertaken in accordance with the Council's resolution of 21 February 1957. On 21 August 1957, the representative of Pakistan requested that a meeting of the Council be called to discuss Mr. Jarring's report and to consider further action. On 27 September, the Council met to consider the report and discussed the India-Pakistan question at fourteen meetings between then and 2 December.

A draft resolution was submitted to the Council on 16 November 1957 by Australia, Colombia, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States. It provided that the Council, (*a*) thanking Mr. Jarring, (*b*) observing that the Governments of India and Pakistan recognized and accepted the commitments undertaken by them in the two UNCIP resolutions, which envisaged the determination of the future status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the will of the people through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite, and (*c*) considering the importance which it had attached to demilitarization of the State as one of the steps towards a settlement; would: (1) request the two Governments to avoid aggravation of the situation and to establish and maintain an atmosphere favourable to the promotion of further negotiations; (2) request the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan (Dr. Frank P. Graham) to make any recommendations to the parties for further action which he considered desirable in connexion with part I of the UNCIP resolution of 13 August 1948 (which referred to the cease-fire), having regard to his third and fifth reports and the report of Mr. Jarring, and to enter into negotiations with the two Governments in order to implement part II of the 13 August 1948 resolution (which dealt with a truce agreement and the withdrawal of forces), and in particular to reach agreement on a reduction of forces on each side of the cease-fire line to a specific number, arrived at on the basis of the relevant Security Council resolutions and having regard to Dr. Graham's fifth report; and (3) call upon the Governments of India and Pakistan to co-operate with the United Nations Representative in order to formulate an early agreement on demilitarization procedures, which should be implemented within three months of such an agreement being reached.

On 27 November, Sweden submitted amendments which would replace (1) the reference in the preamble to "commitments" by a reference to the Council's resolution of 17 January 1948, (2) replace operative paragraph 2 by a new text requesting the United Nations Representative to make any recommendations to the parties for further appropriate action with a view to making progress towards the implementation of the UNCIP resolutions and towards peaceful settlement, and (3) delete operative paragraph 3.

On 2 December, the amendments and the draft resolution, as amended, were each adopted by 10 votes in favour, with 1 abstention (USSR).

(*c*) Report of the United Nations Representative

On 28 March 1958, Dr. Graham submitted the report requested by the Council. In it he set out five recommen-

dations which he had submitted to the Governments of India and Pakistan on 15 February 1958. They provided for: (1) a renewed declaration by the two Governments appealing to their respective peoples to assist in creating an atmosphere favourable to future negotiations and an undertaking to refrain from statements and actions which would aggravate the situation; (2) a reaffirmation of the integrity of the cease-fire line; (3) a study under his auspices of how the territory to be evacuated by Pakistan forces under part II of the UNCIP resolution of 13 August 1948 should be administered and consideration of the stationing of a United Nations force on the Pakistan side of the border; (4) consideration of how part III of the 13 August 1948 resolution and the parts of the UNCIP resolution of 5 January 1949 referring to a plebiscite should be interpreted; and (5) a Prime Ministers' conference between India and Pakistan. Pakistan, he stated, had agreed to the recommendations in principle. India had declared itself unable to agree to the recommendations, which it considered were made without regard to the failure to implement the Security Council resolution of 17 January 1948 and certain clauses of the UNCIP resolution of 13 August 1948, a failure for which it held Pakistan responsible. He had also been informed that India did not look with favour upon the substance of his recommendations. The United Nations Representative hoped, however, that the two Governments would keep under consideration his proposal for a high level conference between them.

(*d*) Further communications from India and Pakistan

On 20 and 24 January 1958, India and Pakistan, respectively, addressed further letters to the Council concerning the Mangla Dam project.

A series of communications sent to the President of the Council by Pakistan on 28 March, 11 April and 6 May 1958 and by India on 24 April, 1 May and 11 June dealt with Pakistan charges that further steps had been taken to integrate the State of Jammu and Kashmir into India, with conditions in the State, and with the arrest of Sheikh Abdullah.

22. The question of West Irian (West New Guinea)

On 16 August 1957, twenty-one Asian and African States requested that the question of West Irian (West New Guinea) should be included in the agenda of the twelfth session. In an explanatory memorandum, it was stated that the failure of the Assembly at its previous session to recommend a peaceful approach to the parties had not contributed to the lessening of tensions between Indonesia and the Netherlands, as many Members had anticipated. Continuance of the present situation was only likely to increase the danger inherent in the long-standing dispute. Accordingly, it was incumbent on the Assembly to promote a peaceful solution.

On 18 September, the General Assembly, by 49 votes to 21, with 11 abstentions, decided to include the item in its agenda.

The First Committee considered the question at eight meetings between 20 and 26 November 1957. On 19 November, Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen submitted a draft resolution under which the General Assembly would: (1) invite both parties to pursue their endeavours to find a solution of the dispute in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; and (2) request the Secretary-General to assist the parties concerned as he deemed it appropriate in the implementation of the resolution and to submit a report of the progress to the Assembly at its thirteenth session.

The representative of Indonesia stated that the question had lost none of its urgency since it had first been drawn to the attention of the United Nations. The basic facts were that West Irian was an integral part of the former Netherlands East Indies and of the political entity known as Indonesia. By the Charter of Transfer of Sovereignty in 1949 the Netherlands had transferred sovereignty over Indonesia. A dispute remained over the political status of West Irian which it had been agreed was to be solved by peaceful means within the year 1950. Instead of allowing the United Nations to reconcile the differences between the two States, numerous pretexts were being invoked to prevent a peaceful settlement, notably by the introduction of the slogan of "self-determination" into the West Irian problem. That principle was being misused by the Netherlands in an attempt to maintain West Irian under its colonial rule. The question was not of a transfer of a people and a territory to another country but of the liquidation of Netherlands colonial rule in Indonesia. Indonesia was struggling against the amputation of a part of its territory and regarded the complete reunification of the country as a primary national objective. It should surprise no one if, in the event negotiations were again to be refused, unforeseen and undesirable, even explosive, events resulted as a consequence. The patience of the Indonesian people was not inexhaustible.

The representative of the Netherlands reviewed the main features of his Government's position on the question, which he summed up as follows: (1) the Netherlands, as the Power responsible for the administration of the territory of Netherlands New Guinea, had assumed a number of obligations in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; (2) if it were to agree to transfer that territory, which was an area under Netherlands sovereignty, to Indonesia without first ascertaining the wishes of the inhabitants, it would be forsaking its duty to the inhabitants concerned and to the United Nations; (3) it had solemnly promised the inhabitants that it would grant them the opportunity to decide their own political future as soon as they were able to express their will; and (4) it could not and would not comply with any Indonesian demands for the annexation of the territory, nor enter into any negotiations concerning the territory's future status, in the absence of such a decision by the inhabitants. In order to bolster its request that the Assembly urge the Netherlands to arrange for the transfer of the territory to it, Indonesia had repeatedly stated that the situation was likely to endanger peace and recently appeared to be itself endeavouring to create such a threat. Such a course constituted a wholly objectionable and impermissible effort at intimidation of the General Assembly. At stake in the question before the Committee was the future of one of the largest islands of the world and the right of its population to choose its own road into that future in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Those supporting the draft resolution did so on the ground, among others, that a call for new negotiations could not prejudice the substance of the case but might

lead to a relaxation of tension between the two countries. Some of those opposing it considered that the Assembly lacked competence under Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, while others considered that it had been agreed between the two parties in the Charter of the Transfer of Sovereignty that the *status quo* was to be maintained and that, in the present circumstances, that arrangement would best protect the right to self-determination of the inhabitants. Suggestions were also made for the establishment of a United Nations trusteeship for the entire island of New Guinea, in order that the population as a whole might in due course decide its own future.

On 26 November, the First Committee adopted the nineteen-Power draft resolution by 42 votes to 28, with 11 abstentions. The General Assembly considered the First Committee's report on 29 November. The draft resolution recommended by the Committee received 41 votes in favour, 29 against and 11 abstentions, and was not adopted, having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority. Following the voting, the representative of Indonesia declared that, as the Assembly had not succeeded in bringing the parties together, Indonesia had no alternative but action outside the United Nations. Since no conciliatory move was possible, and since Indonesia had obligations for the welfare and security of its people, it might be forced to take steps which would not be conducive to the improvement of its relations with the Netherlands.

23. The Korean question

(*a*) Consideration at the twelfth session of the General Assembly

In accordance with resolution 1010 A (XI) of 11 January 1957, the Korean question was placed on the provisional agenda of the twelfth session; it was considered by the First Committee at six meetings between 12 and 18 November 1957.

Before the Committee were two reports, one from the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, covering the period from 24 August 1956 to 14 August 1957, and the other a special report submitted by the Government of the United States of America, in its capacity as the Unified Command. The first stated, *inter alia*, that there had been no change in the basic prospects for realizing the United Nations objective of bringing about the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Government for all Korea, since there was no sign that the authorities in North Korea or the Government of the People's Republic of China were willing to negotiate for a settlement on the basis of the principles laid down by the United Nations. The second report stated that, by the introduction of weapons of improved and different types, the Communist side had upset the relative military balance between the two sides provided for in the Armistice Agreement. Efforts to rectify the situation having been of no avail, it had been announced that, in order to maintain this balance and preserve the stability of the armistice, the United Nations Command considered itself entitled to be relieved of its corresponding obligations under sub-paragraph 13 (*d*) of the Agreement.

The First Committee decided to invite a representative of the Republic of Korea to participate without vote in the consideration of the question and rejected a proposal that it also invite a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A draft resolution was submitted on 13 November by Australia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. It provided that the Assembly would urge continuing efforts on behalf of the United Nations objectives in Korea, and call upon the Communist authorities concerned to accept those objectives. It would also request UNCURK to continue its work.

The United States representative stated that, as a result of gross Communist violations, the United Nations Command was entitled to be relieved from compliance with sub-paragraph 13 (*d*) of the Armistice Agreement. There was little hope, he said, for a settlement of the Korean question, as the Communists had persistently rejected all proposals for an equitable solution and still refused to discuss any settlement based on the two principles set forth at the Korean Political Conference in Geneva in 1954. (These, in brief, provided that the United Nations was fully entitled to take collective action to repel aggression, restore peace and extend its good offices for a peaceful settlement in Korea; also, that elections should be held under United Nations supervision for a National Assembly representing all parts of Korea in proportion to population.)

Representatives voicing support for the joint draft resolution declared that the recent action of the United Nations Command regarding the introduction of new weapons was fully justified. They attached great importance to the fact that the essential parts of the Armistice Agreement had been preserved. Whatever the difficulties, the United Nations must uphold its objectives in Korea and fulfil its obligations.

The representative of the Republic of Korea declared that the belated steps taken by the United Nations Command had not yet rectified the dangerous military imbalance. He deplored the continued artificial division of this country and called on the spokesmen of "peaceful co-existence" to put their theory into practice by withdrawing their forces from northern Korea and by agreeing to hold genuinely free elections there under United Nations supervision.

Those, including the representative of the USSR, who opposed the draft resolution, expressed the view that attempts had been made for years to impose unrealistic, one-sided resolutions on the General Assembly. So long as the Geneva Conference declaration was insisted upon, there was no hope of a settlement. A number of proposals by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had been rejected by South Korea, including a joint proposal with the People's Republic of China in June 1957, which was rejected by the United States as well, for the immediate convening of an international conference of all the States involved. The United States had flagrantly violated the Armistice Agreement by building up the South Korean armed forces, while the forces in North Korea were being reduced. Its violations had been aggravated by the denunciation of sub-paragraph 13 (*d*) of the Agreement by the United Nations Command and by the United States announcement that its troops in South Korea were to be equipped with weapons having atomic capabilities.

UNCURK, said the representative of the Soviet Union, had, in a way, encouraged the aggressive tendencies of the South Korean régime, and its activities were designed to provide a cloak of United Nations respectability for the aggressive policy of the United States.

The representatives of Ceylon, India and Nepal considered that the joint draft resolution could not help to solve the Korean question. The representative of India supported the principle of holding elections under international supervision but considered that national unity would be much easier to bring about without outside interference.

The draft resolution was approved by the First Committee on 18 November, and the Committee's resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 29 November, by 54 votes to 9, with 16 abstentions.

(*b*) Further developments

On 10 April 1958, the United States, acting in its capacity as the Unified Command, transmitted the text of a note of 9 April, which the United Kingdom Government, on behalf of the Governments which contributed forces to the United Nations Command in Korea, had transmitted to the authorities of the People's Republic of China. The note was in reply to a statement issued in Peking on 7 April 1958, which had been communicated to those Governments.

The note stated that those Governments reaffirmed that their aim in Korea was the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea in accordance with United Nations resolutions, and to that end they wished to see free elections held under United Nations supervision for the constitution of a National Assembly. They were glad to note that the North Korean authorities and the People's Republic of China also favoured free elections and they welcomed the announcement that Chinese forces were to be withdrawn from North Korea. They found, however, that doubts existed as to the interpretation to be placed on the North Korean proposals, for example, whether, when the North Korean authorities spoke of a "neutral nations organization" to supervise the elections, they accepted that those elections should be held under United Nations auspices, and whether it was accepted that representation in the new National Assembly should be in proportion to the indigenous population.

(*c*) Relief and Rehabilitation of Korea

Report of the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency

The Agent General submitted a report covering the period 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1957, together with an addendum for the period 1 July to 31 October 1957, to the General Assembly at its twelfth session. He stated that successful conclusion of the United Nations programme to help the Korean people restore their war-devastated economy was close at hand. UNKRA had completed the large majority of its projects and most of the remaining ones would be finished by the end of calendar year 1957. Only a small number would carry over into 1958. Except for amounts required for outstanding accounts, for needed technical assistance and to conclude final liquidation, all funds available to the Agency would be expended by 30 June 1958. To all intent, the programme would be achieved at that date, closing a most significant and highly successful chapter in United Nations history.

Consideration by the General Assembly at its twelfth session

The report of the Agent General was referred to the Second Committee, which considered it at two meetings held on 15 November 1957. The Committee also had before it a draft resolution submitted by Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay, under which the General Assembly would: (1) commend the Agent General of UNKRA for the excellent work performed by the Agency in pursuing its mission of assisting the Korean people to relieve the sufferings and to repair the devastation caused by aggression; (2) express its conviction that the work of the Agency will have long-lasting and significant effects upon the well-being of the Korean people; (3) express appreciation for the valuable assistance given to the Agency by specialized agencies of the United Nations and by voluntary non-governmental organizations; (4) approve the recommendation of the Agent General that the Agency should cease as an operational organization on 30 June 1958; and (5) further approve the arrangements and procedures proposed by the Agent General in his memorandum dated 13 November 1957 for the completion after 30 June 1958 of the residual responsibilities of the Agency and the subsequent liquidation of its accounts.

The Agent General, addressing the Committee, recalled that UNKRA had been established by the General Assembly on 1 December 1950 to carry out a programme of relief and rehabilitation in the Republic of Korea. The military action in Korea prevented initiation of the Agency's first major programme until late in 1952, but during the five years since then, the United Nations had made a most substantial contribution towards the economic rehabilitation of the Republic. Coal and textile output had been increased substantially, new cement and flat glass plants were in operation, and Kunsan, one of Korea's largest commercial ports had been restored to full operating condition. New irrigation dams raised rice production, while flood control works protected large areas of agricultural lands and many thousands of persons. Extensive help was given to the small industrial producer and to Korea's fisheries guilds, new classrooms were provided to over 1,100 schools and almost 10,000 permanent-type homes had been built. The Agency also had rehabilitated and expanded orphanages, furnished equipment for widows' workshops, and restored an important teaching centre for doctors and nurses. It now had under construction a modern new medical centre. The UNKRA programme, together with that of the United States, had contributed materially to the continued improvement in the Korean economic situation; other UNKRA projects, to be finished shortly, should assist further improvement.

Noting that the Agency had now almost completed its mission, the Agent General cited the impressive support and co-operation UNKRA had received from the Korean Government and people. He thanked the contributing Governments for their generosity in assisting the restoration of the Korean economy which would, he commented, still need much more external aid. The permanent capital assets constructed by the Agency constituted both a testimony to that generosity, and a tangible demonstration of effective United Nations co-operative action.

The representatives of Belgium, Canada, China, Iran, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay, supporting the draft resolution, considered that available funds had been used to bring the greatest possible economic and social benefit to the Republic of Korea. The United Nations had acted with striking success to aid a country devastated by war.

The representative of the USSR remarked that the Agent General's report showed the economy of South Korea still under great strain, which was related to military expenditures. In his opinion, foreign economic aid had not resulted in any serious increase in productive capacity.

The Second Committee approved the draft resolution on 15 November. It was adopted by the General Assembly on 26 November by 54 votes to none, with 18 abstentions (resolution 1159 (XII)).

Programme of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency

The year ending 15 June 1958 witnessed virtual completion of the UNKRA programme. By that date, of the grand total of approximately $148 million available to the Agency for its programmes, some $147.5 million had been allocated. Work had likewise been finished at 4,650 of the 4,908 project sites furnished with Agency material or technical help. Except for certain technical assistance, major activities had been completed on all but ten of the principal projects. On eight of the latter, work was well advanced and all were scheduled for completion before the end of the calendar year 1958.

During the period, the Mungyong cement plant (200,000 metric tons a year), Inchon flat glass plant (12,000,000 square feet annually), two fish canneries (combined yearly capacity 300,000 cases), a new flax, hemp and ramie spinning mill, the expanded facilities of the Sam Duk paper plant and wire screen weaving looms at the Taehan Electric Wire Company went into operation. The last of 2,100 looms (annual capacity 30 million yards), opening and picking units and spindle conversion equipment furnished to the cotton textile industry were installed, and erection of the auto repair shop in Seoul was completed. Work continued on the auto repair shop at Pusan and the kraft paper plant near Seoul; these were the only UNKRA industrial projects outstanding as the period closed. The private Oktong coal-mine aerial tramway and Kangwon mine coal-preparation plant were completed, almost all of the remaining equipment, except for a coal-preparation plant which will arrive in October 1958, was received for the Government-owned Dai Han Coal Corporation mines, and the coal-mine technical assistance field teams concluded their assignments at the latter's mines. Dredging of gold from the Taechon-ni placer and operation of the UNKRA-established talc grinding plant near Chungju got under way. Work on the new Sihung crystalline graphite mill, which will be ready in September 1958, and rehabilitation of the Changhang refinery and smelter progressed satisfactorily. The vocational training centres at Krangju, Mokpo and Yosu opened, completing an UNKRA undertaking which has provided South Korea with a total of seven modern vocational schools. Classroom construction and repair reached 99.8 per cent completion—4,750 classrooms finished out of 4,776—and, with the turning over during the period of operational responsibility for the Fundamental Education Centre and Foreign Language Institute to UNESCO, UNKRA essentially concluded its education programme. By 15 June also, over 9,550 housing units of a scheduled 10,073 were finished, while completion of thirty-four more child welfare institutions left only two still outstanding. Construction of the National Medical Centre reached approximately 83 per cent completion by that date and the first group of structures for the new National Vaccine Laboratory was about 80 per cent completed. The UNKRA-established revolving small business loan fund assisted another 310 small industrial plants during the year.

Full co-operation and support towards carrying the programme to successful completion was received by the Agency from the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Korean people throughout the period. Recognition of the importance of the United Nations programme in the restoration and recovery of the nation's economy was evidenced by numerous expressions of appreciation for the generous assistance given by the United Nations and the success achieved by the Agency, which were voiced on many occasions during the year both by officials and private persons.

24. The question of the representation of China in the United Nations

On 13 September 1957, India proposed the inclusion in the agenda of the twelfth session of the question of the representation of China in the United Nations, declaring that the solution of that problem was important not only from the point of view of the legitimate rights of the Chinese people and Government, but also from that of the effectiveness of the Organization itself, which was handicapped by the virtual absence of China.

On 19 September, the General Committee decided, by 9 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions, to recommend to the Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution submitted by the United States of America, whereby the Assembly would decide to reject the request of India for the inclusion of the item in the agenda and not to consider, at its twelfth session, any proposal to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

When the Committee's report was considered in plenary meeting on 24 September, amendments were submitted by India to the draft resolution recommended by the Committee, which would have had the effect of reversing the Committee's two recommendations. Following rejection of the first amendment and withdrawal of the second, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution by 47 votes to 27, with 7 abstentions (resolution 1135 (XII)).

The question of the representation of China was raised again, both in the Credentials Committee of the twelfth session and in the plenary meeting at which the Assembly considered that Committee's report.

The question of the representation of China was also raised in other United Nations organs and bodies during the period covered by the present report.

25. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

On 26 September 1957, the Security Council unanimously decided to recommend to the General Assembly that Mr. Dag Hammarskjold be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations for a new five-year term of office.

The President of the Security Council informed the President of the General Assembly and Mr. Hammarskjold of the Council's recommendation and on the same day the General Assembly unanimously appointed Mr. Hammarskjold as Secretary-General of the United Nations for a new five-year term. On 14 December, the

Assembly decided that the terms of appointment of the Secretary-General during his second term of office should be the same as during his first term (resolution 1229 (XII)).

26. Question of amending the Charter to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council, and to enlarge the membership of the Economic and Social Council and of the International Court of Justice

The questions of enlarging the membership of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the International Court of Justice were included in the agenda of the eleventh session of the General Assembly as three separate items at the request of eighteen Latin American States, made on the grounds that the recent substantial increase in the membership of the United Nations had made such enlargement necessary.

On 20 September 1957, the Assembly included the items in the agenda of the twelfth session and referred them to the Special Political Committee which discussed them on 2 and 3 December.

The representative of India expressed the view that the items could not usefully be discussed until it was fairly certain that the permanent members of the Security Council would agree to any proposals submitted, and suggested that the items be deferred to the following session.

The representative of Ecuador, on behalf of original sponsors of the items, said that it was generally recognized that a satisfactory settlement of the problem of increasing the membership of the principal organs of the United Nations was most desirable and that it should not be endangered by premature discussion.

On 3 December, the Committee approved by 52 votes to none a draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela, under which the General Assembly would decide to give further consideration to the three items at its thirteenth session. On 12 December, the General Assembly adopted that draft resolution by 65 votes to none (resolution 1190 (XII)).

27. Notification regarding the United Arab Republic

On 24 February 1958, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic informed the Secretary-General of the establishment of the United Arab Republic, having Cairo as its capital, following a plebiscite held on 21 February 1958 in Egypt and Syria which had made clear the will of the Egyptian and Syrian people to unite their two countries, and of the election, in the same plebiscite, of President Gamal Abdel Nasser as President of the new Republic. On 1 March, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic requested the Secretary-General to inform accordingly all Member States and all organs of the United Nations. The Ministry noted that the Government of the United Arab Republic had declared that the Union henceforth was a single Member of the United Nations, bound by the provisions of the Charter and that all international treaties and agreements concluded by Egypt or Syria with other countries would remain valid within the regional limits prescribed in those documents and in accordance with the principles of international law.

On 7 March 1958, the Secretary-General communicated the above Notes to all Member States and United Nations organs and stated that he had received credentials designating the permanent representative of the United Arab Republic from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of that Republic. The Secretary-General noted that his acceptance of the letter of credentials was an action within the limits of his authority, undertaken without prejudice to and pending such action as other organs of the United Nations might take on the basis of the notification of the constitution of the United Arab Republic and the Note of 1 March 1958.

On 7 March 1958, the representative of the United Arab Republic took the seat on the Trusteeship Council previously occupied by the representative of Syria.

Chapter II

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

1. Economic surveys

The *World Economic Survey, 1957*, was presented to the Economic and Social Council in June 1958. In response to the Council's request in resolution 654 D (XXIV) of 30 July 1957, part I of the *Survey* contained a study of inflation in the nineteen-fifties. In part II, recent developments in the world economy were examined. Drawing upon this analysis of experience throughout the nineteen-fifties and of recent developments, the introduction to the *Survey* contrasted the sources and major characteristics of inflation in the three broad groups of the world economy and related past experience to current trends.

The *Survey* noted that price increases in the industrial countries during the recent boom have been moderate in relation to earlier periods of rising output. Recent price increases in industrial countries have not been due to an over-all excess of demand, but rather to certain structural characteristics of the economy. The *Survey* concluded that, in these circumstances, attempts to secure price stability through curtailment of demand might necessitate a slower rate of growth than that attained in the post-war period. In the primary producing countries, inflation has generally proved to be a more severe and intractable problem. In contrast to the industrial countries, excess aggregate demand, often related to efforts to accelerate the pace of economic growth, has been a common cause of inflation. Structural imbalances, particularly a tendency for food supplies to lag behind rising incomes, have been contributing factors. Governments have become increasingly concerned with the problem of inflation, and official policies have generally tended to assume a more restrictive character. In the centrally planned economies, as a result of a decline in the share of national product devoted to personal consumption, strong inflationary pressures developed between 1949 and 1953 in all countries except the Soviet Union. Around 1953, the policy of sharp increases in investment in relation to national product was reversed; and the period between 1953 and 1956 was in general characterized by an increase in consumption in relation to national product and a relaxation of inflationary pressures. However, even during this period—when prices of consumer goods declined substantially—shortages were apparent in some countries.

In reviewing recent economic developments, the *Survey* noted that 1957 witnessed a slackening in economic activity in the industrial countries. In North America, business moved to reduce the level of inventories, and the steady augmentation in the volume of idle productive capacity led to a decline in investment in plant and equipment in the last quarter of 1957. It was not anticipated that the current recession would be as brief or as mild as in 1948/1949 or 1953/1954. In the other industrial countries, likewise, business investment and industrial production tended to level off towards the end of 1957. In the primary producing countries, there was a steady decline in export prices during 1957 and a marked expansion in imports. At the end of 1957, the threat of external disequilibrium was an increasingly serious problem. In assessing the outlook for 1958, as reported in replies to the questionnaire sent by the Secretary-General on economic trends, problems and policies, Governments in the industrial countries anticipated at best only a modest rise in output, and it was generally assumed that world demand would continue to slacken. In the primary producing countries the value of exports from the area as a whole is expected to decline, although certain countries expect an increase in earnings. In the centrally planned economies, industrial production continued to expand at rather substantial rates, and, while agricultural production rose in most countries, there was a decline in harvests in the Soviet Union. There was a general increase in consumption and real wages, although prices rose in a few countries.

A report entitled *Commodity Survey, 1957*, was prepared for the Commission on International Commodity Trade. The *Survey* analysed post-war changes in world production and trade of primary commodities. It noted that, from 1936-1938 to 1953-1955, commodity production had risen faster than population, but—except for non-ferrous metal ores—less fast than manufactures. It described the main influences that have affected the supply of, and the demand for, major commodity groups and sub-groups and the shifts that have taken place in the geographical distribution of production. The *Survey* then noted the chief developments in primary commodity markets during 1957, when world production of most commodities rose slightly, while demand—especially that closely related to industrial production—fell. With some exceptions, by the end of 1957, primary commodity prices had declined to their lowest levels since the end of the Korean boom.

Two reports on the Middle East were presented to the twenty-sixth session of the Council. The first was the annual supplement to the *World Economic Survey, 1957*, entitled *Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1956-1957*, which, like the *Survey*, took as its central theme the analysis of inflationary and deflationary tendencies. It also contained a statistical appendix covering all phases of economic activity, with a concise verbal review of the tables. The second report was a

study on *The Development of Manufacturing Industry in Egypt, Israel and Turkey,* an enlarged and revised version of the document presented to the Council's twenty-fourth session under the title of *Industrialization of Egypt, Israel and Turkey: Growth and Structure of Manufacturing Industry.* New features of the enlarged version are a survey of the general economic developments in each country, a discussion of the impact of industrialization on foreign trade and a review of problems of cost and efficiency in manufacturing.

Reports on Africa, submitted to the same session, as supplements to the *World Economic Survey* comprised, first, "Economic Development in Africa, 1956-1957", which outlined the main economic changes in the region as a whole, distinguishing between the three main regions of the continent, North Africa, the Union of South Africa and Tropical Africa. The report also analysed the effects on the primary producing countries of Africa of changes in world commodity markets. The extensive statistical appendix, which has been a feature of recent reports on Africa, is also included in the current report and illustrated with charts and diagrams. The second report, entitled "Structure and Growth of Selected African Economies", analysed the economic structure of Morocco, the Sudan, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and traced the development of these three countries in recent years. An introductory chapter to this study examined the problems of development in African territories as a whole, utilizing as examples the three countries mentioned above, which, as illustrative of different levels of growth and of different types of economic problems, provide a representative cross-section of the less-developed African countries as a whole.

During the last year, five United Nations economists spent considerable periods of time in African countries and territories to familiarize themselves with economic developments on the spot. Similar visits to the Middle East took place in the second half of 1957.

2. Economic development of under-developed countries

(*a*) The Special Fund

The Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-fourth session, had before it two reports prepared by the *ad hoc* Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 923 (X) of 9 December 1955 and 1030 (XI) of 26 February 1957. The first report consisted of a summary and analysis, and conclusions emerging therefrom, of the views submitted to the Secretary-General by fifty-seven Governments on the establishment, role, structure, and operations of a Special United Nations Fund. The second report, based on the various views expressed by Governments and experts on the component elements of a possible statute, set forth the different forms of legal framework on which a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development might be established and statutes drafted.

The Council urged the General Assembly to decide to establish the Special Fund and to take the necessary steps to that end. It also recommended that the General Assembly establish a preparatory commission entrusted with the tasks of preparing the necessary steps for the establishment of the Fund and selecting a limited number of projects to be financed through voluntary contributions on an experimental basis, pending the full operation of the Fund.

The Assembly, at its twelfth session, by resolution 1219 (XII) of 14 December 1957 decided to establish, as an expansion of the existing technical assistance and development activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, a separate Special Fund to provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of less developed countries.

Since the resources prospectively available at this time were not likely to exceed $100 million annually, the Assembly was agreed that the operations of the Special Fund would be directed towards enlarging the scope of the United Nations programmes of technical assistance so as to include special projects in certain basic fields to be defined by a sixteen-member Preparatory Committee established by the resolution. The Preparatory Committee was also requested to define the administrative and operational machinery to be recommended for the Special Fund, including such changes as may be required in the present legislation and procedures of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and to ascertain the extent to which Governments would be willing to contribute to the Special Fund.

The Assembly looked forward to the establishment of the Special Fund as of 1 January 1959.

The General Assembly, in its resolution, also decided that, as and when the resources prospectively available were considered by the General Assembly to be sufficient to enter into the field of capital development, principally the development of the economic and social infrastructure, the Assembly would review the scope and future activities of the Special Fund and take such action as it might deem appropriate.

The President of the General Assembly appointed the following Members to the Preparatory Committee: Canada, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, France, Ghana, India, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

The Preparatory Committee completed its work in a session held in March to April 1958. Its report and recommendations will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-sixth session. The Council, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1219 (XII), is to transmit the Preparatory Committee's report, together with its own comments, to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session for final action.

(*b*) International flow of private capital

The report entitled "The International Flow of Private Capital, 1957", prepared for the twenty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council, shows that the flow of international private long-term capital may have reached a new high in 1957 as compared with 1956, which was already a record year in the post-war period. The peak appears to have been reached around the middle of 1957, and in the second half of the year (gross) capital exports declined, although they were still high compared with the years before 1956.

The United States continued to be the principal provider of private long-term investment capital and furnished about two-thirds of the total. The United Kingdom ranked second with one-sixth and was followed by Belgium-Luxembourg, the Federal Republic

of Germany and the Netherlands. The gross outflow for both Switzerland and Canada declined fairly sharply, compared with 1956.

It seems likely that the under-developed countries increased their share of the world's gross private capital imports in 1957. Among developed countries, outstanding increases in gross inflow took place in the cases of the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the Netherlands. Canada continued to be the world's largest importer of private long-term capital, notwithstanding a drop in 1957. Substantial increases took place in Latin America (notably Venezuela, Brazil and Mexico) and probably in the "rest of the sterling area".

Direct investments continued to provide the bulk of the outflow; the petroleum industry was again in 1957, as in earlier years, the chief sector of private foreign investment, although its investment tapered off in the second half of the year.

The bulk of direct investment in the manufacturing industry went to developed and semi-developed countries, but there were indications that such investment increased in the under-developed countries, notably of Latin America.

An important development in 1957 was a considerable increase in imports into under-developed countries of capital equipment, involving either an equity investment by the exporter in the importing enterprise or the extension of medium-term credits up to five years by the exporter to the importer.

Increasing attention was given by the Governments of both capital-exporting and capital-importing countries to the need for taking practical measures to promote the international flow of private long-term capital. In the main capital-exporting countries, the outflow was stimulated by government measures in regard to the provision of investment guarantees, export credits and special loans, as well as to the relaxation of taxation on foreign income and of exchange control. Many under-developed countries took measures—mainly as regards exchange control and incentive legislation—which had the effect of improving the investment climate of their countries. Measures taken by such Governments in 1957 were concerned to an increasing degree with the development of manufacturing industry and rather less with the petroleum, mining and public utilities industries.

(*c*) Industrialization and productivity

At its twenty-fifth session, the Economic and Social Council noted the progress of the Secretariat's programme of work on industrialization and productivity as set forth in a report submitted by the Secretary-General. The report described the stage of implementation of the following projects, some of which have been completed and submitted to the Council: a general survey of the problem of capital intensity; capital investment in the construction industry; variation of cost of production and investment expenditures in relation to size of plant in selected industries; measures of promotion of small-scale industries; relationship of community development and co-operatives to the industrialization process; summary and evaluation of the experience gained under the technical assistance programme in problems of industrial management in under-developed countries, a project which included, in particular, a panel discussion on industrial management; environmental planning; urbanization; publication of a bulletin on industrialization and productivity; a study on industrialization in the Middle East. The report also contained a description of the work done in connexion with substantive servicing of technical assistance operations in the field of industry.

The Council emphasized the need to expand and, as far as possible, accelerate the work under the programme. It pointed out, in particular, the desirability of expanding it in certain fields, such as the social and demographic, fiscal and financial aspects of industrial development, planning of industrialization and problems of small-scale industry.

At the same time, the Council approved a number of proposals made by the Secretary-General in a report on the organizational and administrative machinery required to carry out the programme of work. It endorsed a proposal to strengthen the substantive servicing of the United Nations technical assistance operations in the field of industry and recommended an increase in the staff concerned with work on industrialization. It considered that greater emphasis should be given to technical assistance projects calling for economic advice. The Council also decided that a committee of experts should be convened to review the programme of work and make recommendations to the Secretary-General on its further development and implementation. It is intended to convene this committee before the twenty-seventh session of the Council.

The first issue of the *Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity* contained one article dealing with capital intensity in industry in under-developed countries which was prepared on the basis of reports by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration experts, as well as two articles concerned, respectively, with the choice of technology in industrial planning, and capital intensity in heavy engineering construction. The *Bulletin* also contained two articles by technical assistance experts, accounts of current activities in industrialization and a bibliography on the subject.

(*d*) Utilization and development of resources

The Council at its twenty-fourth session requested the Secretary-General to continue to follow the relationship of conventional, atomic and other new sources of energy to economic developments, particularly of under-developed countries, and to prepare, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies, for the Council at its twenty-seventh session, a progress report on developments of new sources of energy other than the atom, especially solar and wind energy, as well as recommendations regarding the agenda of an international conference on these sources and their economic applications, to be convened as early as feasible thereafter.

At the end of November 1957, the fourth meeting of officers of the United Nations organizations was held in New York to examine various aspects of international co-operation and co-ordination of activities concerning the development and utilization of water resources. It considered, in the light of Council resolution 665 A (XXIV) of 1 August 1957, the possibilities of concerted action in this field, and discussed the implementation of Council resolution 614 C (XXII) of 9 August 1956, with regard to water resources and requirements surveys.

The Secretary-General reported to the Council's twenty-fifth session on international co-operation with

respect to water resources development. The report suggested that the time was ripe for the initiation by the United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, of action relating to the problems of ground water, water pollution control, co-ordination of hydrologic activities and integration of water resources services.

Three other reports on water questions were considered by the Council at its twenty-fifth session.

A Preliminary Inquiry on Existing Hydrologic Services, prepared by the Secretariat with the help of the World Meteorological Organization, was submitted in implementation of Council resolution 599 (XXI) of 3 May 1956. The report analysed the organization of existing hydrologic services, examined current problems in respect of hydrologic activities and outlined steps which might be taken at the present stage.

Water for Industrial Use, prepared by the Secretariat pursuant to Council resolution 533 (XVIII) of 2 August 1954, reviewed problems arising from the demand for water by industry, analysed water quantity and quality requirements for industry, water costs, and conservation of water, and presented conclusions as to desirable action at various levels. Statistical tables included material submitted by Governments.

The third report, *Integrated River Basin Development,* had been prepared, also under resolution 599 (XXI), by a panel of experts with the assistance of FAO, UNESCO, WMO and the World Health Organization. The report discussed the scope, purposes, major aspects and problems of river basin development, as well as the question of co-operative action by two or more countries concerned with an international river basin. It made recommendations concerning, *inter alia,* the improvement of basic services in hydrology; sharpening the tools for analysis and for concrete action in water resource utilization; encouraging scientific and technical investigations; aiding countries in developing their river basins; and reconciling conflicting interests over international river basins.

After considering the four reports, the Council called to the attention of Governments and the appropriate specialized agencies the importance of integrated river basin development; invited WMO to consider the recommendations with respect to its functions made in the report on hydrologic services and to take appropriate action thereon; stressed the importance of ground water development as well as of water pollution abatement in industrialized countries, and of preventing water pollution in countries in the early stages of industrialization. It also requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures for the establishment, within the Secretariat, of a centre to promote co-ordinated efforts for the development of water resources, and, for that purpose, to facilitate co-ordination in the collection of information on such resources and their uses.

(*e*) In-service training programme

An in-service training programme for African economists was initiated at United Nations Headquarters with the award of technical assistance fellowships, tenable for six months. The first training programme, conducted in English, was held from 18 November 1957 to 20 May 1958. Five African civil servant economists, nominated by their Governments and approved by the Fellowship Selection Board (TAA), took part in this programme; two were from Libya and one each from Ethiopia, Liberia and Somalia.

The programme aims at providing training for younger government economists to assist African Governments in developing a nucleus of trained economists in their civil service, especially in the field of economic development. It should also enable the participants to gain experience in international economic problems, methods of international consultation and the working of the United Nations and its various organs.

It is intended to continue this training programme and preparations have been made for two further groups to begin their training at Headquarters during 1958.

3. Development of international economic co-operation

(*a*) International consultations

On 30 July 1957, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 654 E (XXIV), designed to develop international economic consultations. The Council recalled its basic task of promoting international co-operation with a view to a steady and balanced growth of the world economy. It noted the Secretary-General's observations (in his opening statement to its twenty-fourth session) on possible benefits that might flow from more systematic consultations between Governments on the general outlines of their economic policies.

The resolution called for: (1) a report, to be prepared by the Secretary-General and submitted to Member States, on existing facilities and methods for the conduct and development of inter-governmental consultations in the economic field; (2) the submission to the Secretary-General by Member States of comments on possible ways of ensuring more effective consultations between Governments with a view to promoting a balanced growth of world economy and, in particular, the acceleration of the economic development of the underdeveloped countries; and (3) a report by the Secretary-General to the Council's twenty-sixth session containing the information requested under (1) above, Member States' comments and his own observations. The resolution authorized the Secretary-General to use experts to assist him in these tasks. It also drew the attention of Governments to the desirability of encouraging informal contacts between economic experts of different countries.

In consultation with various international agencies, the Secretary-General has prepared the first report requested by the Council. The report is strictly factual. In his letter transmitting it to Member States, the Secretary-General noted that the report calls attention to the differences in incentives to, and procedures used in, the various types of consultations held within the framework of existing machinery and suggested that Governments might wish to give particular attention to this aspect.

(*b*) International machinery for trade co-operation

The Secretary-General prepared for the twenty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council an analysis of comments concerning international machinery for trade co-operation received from thirty-two Member Governments in accordance with the Council's resolutions 614 A (XXII) of 9 August 1956 and 654 A (XXIV). The principal questions raised in the replies were related to the membership, scope and co-ordination of existing organizations in the trade field. Some Gov-

ernments indicated satisfaction with the adequacy of the current arrangements, whilst others favoured the creation of a new international trade organization.

4. International commodity problems

Prices of primary commodities generally declined during the period, creating serious difficulties in the economies of many under-developed countries, particularly since import costs continued to rise. The possibility of reducing excessive fluctuations in the prices of primary products became a matter of major concern. Action was largely taken on an individual commodity basis.

During the latter part of 1957, stabilization measures were taken under the International Tin Agreement concluded at the United Nations Tin Conference held in 1953. Contributions to the buffer stock were called up, export control introduced and a special fund created. The Agreement appears to have been effective in checking the decline in tin prices and from October 1957 until June 1958 the price of tin remained stable.

During the latter part of 1957, the supply position of sugar improved and export quotas, which had been suspended in January 1957, were restored in November 1957 after the price moved below the level stipulated in the International Sugar Agreement for the prescribed period. The present Agreement expires at the end of 1958 and the International Sugar Council requested the Secretary-General to convene a United Nations Sugar Conference in September 1958 to negotiate a new agreement.

As requested by the signatories of the proposed international agreement on olive oil, the Secretary-General wrote in September 1957 to each Government which came within the definition of a Government of a "mainly importing country" as set out in the proposed agreement, to ascertain its views regarding participation. A second session of the United Nations Olive Oil Conference was held in Geneva from 31 March to 3 April 1958 and drew up a protocol making certain procedural amendments to the proposed agreement. This protocol was signed by sufficient Governments to bring it into effect and the amended agreement became open for signature.

Prices of non-ferrous metals declined and the Secretary-General was asked to convene two exploratory meetings of interested Governments—one meeting to deal with copper and the other with lead and zinc.

The Secretary-General carried out research and provided services for the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) and the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA). During the year, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination established a Sub-Committee on Commodity Problems. At the request of both the CICT and ICCICA, the Secretary-General has continued to issue periodically the memorandum entitled *Recent Commodity Developments*.

The Commission on International Commodity Trade held its sixth session in May 1958. It prepared a review of international trade in primary commodities on the basis of the *Commodity Survey 1957* prepared by the Secretary-General and recommended further steps in the study of fluctuations in commodity prices and volume of trade.

The Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements advised the Secretary-General regarding certain commodity meetings. Its report entitled *1958 Review of International Commodity Problems* contains a review of inter-governmental consultation and action on commodity problems in the post-war period.

5. Fiscal and financial problems

(*a*) Budgetary problems

The reclassification of budget data for fiscal policy planning and the improvement of governmental accounting methods for budgetary purposes continued to be the primary concern.

Classification schemes of government transactions by economic character and by function were presented in *A Manual for Economic and Functional Classification of Government Transactions*, published early in 1958. The Manual was submitted to the tenth session of the Statistical Commission and is now being circulated to national fiscal authorities and statistical offices of Member Governments for their comments.

Government interest in budget reclassification techniques and purposes is being stimulated through United Nations regional workshops. The second regional workshop was held in Bangkok in September 1957; a major purpose was to review the progress made in applying the suggested economic and functional classifications of government transactions. A summary of individual country experiences was presented in the Secretariat document *Reclassification of Government Expenditures and Receipts in Selected Countries*, which will be published in printed form in 1958. The workshop was also concerned with techniques of programme and performance budgeting. At its fourteenth session, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East recommended that a third workshop be held in 1960 with emphasis on techniques of budget formulation, control and management, with special reference to budget appraisal in real terms. Preparations have been made for a regional workshop for the countries of South America to be held probably early in 1959.

As in previous years, the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook, 1957* contains information on public debt and on major components of government expenditures and receipts and also includes global data on cash operations of Governments.

Technical assistance to individual Governments in budgeting and government accounting was concerned mainly with classification problems and techniques of budget management and execution. Advice was also given, in some cases, on the formulation and supervision of budgetary problems.

(*b*) Taxation

International Tax Agreements, volume VII, was completed, containing the texts of some seventy new agreements concluded since June 1955. Subsequent volumes will be placed on a current basis through the use of ring-binders. The forthcoming volume VIII—World Guide to International Tax Agreements (originally scheduled to be issued as a revision of volume V)—will contain tabular information on the status of all tax agreements and will also be supplemented and revised annually.

On the basis of the Secretariat study on "Tax Policy and Economic Development in Central America", the Central American Committee for Economic Co-opera-

tion called for further studies in the fiscal field, with special reference to problems arising from economic integration.

As requested by the General Assembly in resolution 1032 (XI) of 26 February 1957, the Secretariat prepared a study on "Taxation in Capital-Exporting and Capital-Importing Countries of Foreign Private Investment" for the twenty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council. The study includes a review of recent tax incentive measures for promotion of the flow of foreign private investment, as well as a discussion of some major issues involved in the implementation of such schemes. It complements a previous study on the same subject, submitted to the Council at its twenty-second session.

A study on "Taxation and Development of Agriculture in Under-Developed Countries with Special Reference to Asia and the Far East" was submitted to the Third Meeting of the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning of ECAFE (Bangkok, September 1957).

Most technical assistance requests in the field of taxation were concerned with revenue policy and management. Expert assistance to Member Governments included advice on adjusting tax systems to development needs, strengthening the structure and operations of tax administrations and rationalizing the tax laws. In addition, work was done on the systematization of training for tax officials, several of whom participated under the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration grants in special training programmes in taxation.

(*c*) Financial problems

Reference is made above to the study on capital flows, which is essentially a review of last year's capital movements and of legislative and administrative measures relating thereto. Preparations are now being made for a study which will cover a longer period and be of a more analytical nature, to be completed in time for the twenty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council. *Ad hoc* studies on specific aspects of capital flows are under consideration.

Studies on industrial financing have been initiated on a country and problem basis but it will take some time before the results will be available for release. In the meantime, however, some findings are being used in support of technical assistance activities.

Technical assistance is being given to several countries which are not members of the International Monetary Fund on central banking and monetary policy. Advice has also been given on the regulation and supervision of banks and insurance companies.

6. International co-operation in cartography

The United Nations Seminar on Topographical Mapping as a means of Economic Development, held in Teheran from 14 to 24 October 1957 under the United Nations technical assistance programme and in co-operation with the Government of Iran, was attended by responsible officials of Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan and Turkey. Technical information of particular interest to the area was reviewed and co-operation was strengthened among these countries and with mapping agencies in other regions.

The draft manuscript of the Regional Geological Map for Asia and the Far East was completed, providing for the first time a basic geological document of that region for investigation of mineral resources.

With regard to the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (IMW), copies of 388 sheets were received during 1957 bringing the Record Collection of the Map nearly up to date for sheets published in recent years. A few agencies have given new impetus to the project by publishing IMW style sheets for their uncovered areas. A draft proposal for amendment of the IMW specifications was prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of a survey of published sheets and of proposals by national agencies and international conferences, for submission to the interested Governments for comments in accordance with resolution 600 (XXI) of the Economic and Social Council, adopted on 2 May 1956.

In pursuance of the same resolution, a draft programme of work aiming at achieving international standardization in the writing of geographic names, based on views expressed by Governments and suggestions forwarded by experts, was circulated to Governments for comments.

7. Transport and communications

(*a*) Maritime questions

The Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (Geneva, 1948) came into force on 17 March 1958, when Japan accepted it. Previously, Ecuador's acceptance became effective and acceptances were received from Iran and the United Arab Republic (ratifying the earlier acceptance of Egypt).

The Preparatory Committee of the Organization met in June 1958 to make recommendations and preliminary preparations for the first session of the Assembly of the Organization, which is scheduled to begin in London on 6 January 1959. In the meantime and until the Organization commences to operate, the Secretary-General continues to be charged with the responsibility which he assumed at the request of the International Conference on Pollution of the Sea by Oil (London, 1954) to collect and disseminate technical information on oil pollution. Likewise, pending the operational status of the new Organization, the Secretary-General is keeping under review the subject of unification of maritime tonnage measurement, and the appointment of a group of experts who will analyse existing rules governing tonnage measurement and report on the differences and apparent shortcomings of such rules.

(*b*) International co-operation in transport and communications

Besides the maritime transport questions described above, work in the field of transport and communications has continued in two principal areas. The Secretariat has, on the one hand, provided substantive support to the national and regional projects of the current United Nations technical assistance programmes, and, on the other, it has carried forward studies of various questions resulting from the international action required to supplement the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic, as well as studies on certain aspects of the problem of the transportation of dangerous goods.

The number of Contracting States to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic increased from twenty-seven in 1957 to thirty-six by June 1958. Questions investigated

on a world-wide level, supplementing the Convention, dealt with ensuring an adequate unification of road signs and signals, the development of standards of fitness required of motor-vehicle drivers, and the wider use of valid national driving permits in international traffic.

Governments of several countries interested in the international transport of dangerous goods have offered to make available, at their own expense, experts to serve on a new permanent committee of not more than nine members, whom the Secretary-General will designate. The committee will complete the list of dangerous goods, keep it up to date, and generally pursue the tasks begun by the previous committee of experts which met in Geneva in 1954 and 1956. The services of a consultant have been obtained and he is making a study of the systems of regulations on packing for the use of the new committee of experts. The Governments, regional economic commissions and international organizations concerned have been informing the Secretary-General of the extent to which they can bring their practices into general conformity with the recommendations made by the previous committee of experts in 1956.

(*c*) Facilitation of international movement of persons and goods

The United Nations continued to deal with problems concerning the facilitation of international travel, including the simplification, reduction and unification of passport and frontier formalities. The response from Governments to the recommendations made on these matters by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-third session appears to be favourable, and Governments continue to keep the Secretary-General informed of their activities to promote international travel and to implement the recommendations of the 1947 Meeting of Experts on Passport and Frontier Formalities.

All the international agreements concluded at the 1957 United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Road Motor Vehicles and for Tourism have entered into force. The Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles came into force on 15 December 1957 and has been ratified or acceded to by twenty-two States. There are twenty-four States parties to the Convention on Customs Facilities for Touring, which entered into force on 11 September 1957. The Additional Protocol to the latter Convention, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material, came into force on 28 June 1956; there are nineteen States parties thereto.

8. Statistical services of the United Nations

(*a*) Improvement of national statistics

Special attention has been given over the past year to arranging regional training centres for statisticians in connexion with the World Census Programme covering censuses of population and agriculture to be undertaken by many countries in 1959-1961. Two centres have been arranged jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, one to be in Lima and the other in Tokyo; both will operate for about fifteen weeks beginning around September 1958. Some forty to sixty participants are expected to attend each centre. The centres are mainly financed under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, with generous support by the two host countries, and substantive staff services furnished by FAO and the United Nations. The Latin American centre is co-sponsored by the Inter American Statistical Institute, which is contributing twenty training grants.

The Asian centre will benefit from a grant to the United Nations by the Ford Foundation. This grant, available to the end of 1960, covers principally financial support for teams of experts to be available in countries of Asia and the Far East for consultation on the organization and conduct of censuses, including statistical sampling and tabulation methods.

Direct advisory assistance in statistics under the technical assistance programme was supplied to nineteen requesting countries by forty-one experts. Forty-one fellowship awards were made to statisticians from twenty-one countries for advanced training in statistics. In addition, experts were assigned to assist in training programmes at statistical centres and institutes in the Philippines, Viet-Nam, Egypt, India and Mexico.

Further arrangements were made for regional consultations on improved statistical methods and for the adaptation of international statistical standards to regional conditions and requirements. Staff was assigned from Headquarters to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to carry on the work of the Conference of Asian Statisticians. The Committee on the Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) of the Inter American Statistical Institute acted as a regional consultative body on behalf of the United Nations in connexion with proposed international recommendations on censuses of population and housing. The Conference of European Statisticians continued its programme by means of working groups of national experts on statistics of savings, censuses of population and housing, indicators of short-term economic changes and on the definition of the statistical unit in economic statistics. A group of rapporteurs dealt with a socio-professional classification of the population. The Statistical Commission at its tenth session (April-May 1958) recognized the general value of regional consultations and recorded as a project of high priority "The further development, as necessary, of mechanisms for regional consultations on statistical questions ... especially in connexion with the statistical needs of the less well-developed countries".

(*b*) Establishment of standards

One of the most important tasks of the Statistical Office is the formulation and development of standard concepts, definitions and classifications and the achievement of uniform practices in the compilation and presentation of statistics for national and international purposes.

The number of countries which are using or have converted to the use of the *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC) now stands at eighty-five, and forty-two countries are using the *International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC) in compiling their industrial statistics. A recent analysis of country implementation showed that over fifty countries use or engage in practices consistent with the international recommendations on industrial statistics. In the field of national accounts statistics, an increasing number of countries are reporting their estimates in accordance with the recommendations

contained in the United Nations report, *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables* (SNA).

The Statistical Commission, at its tenth session, while considering that the proposed revisions to the SNA were adequate for present needs, recommended that efforts be continued to adapt it to conditions in countries at a very early stage of economic development, to relate it to an integrated system of financial flow statistics and to attempt to co-ordinate systems of accounts used by countries with and without centrally planned economies. A report on "Statistics for the Distribution of Personal Income" was prepared for the guidance of countries planning studies in income distribution; also, at the request of the Commission, a preliminary technical study was prepared on price and quantity indexes in national accounting.

The Commission at its tenth session generally endorsed the third draft of "Principles and Recommendations for National Population Censuses", prepared for the guidance of Member States in connexion with their forthcoming censuses of population. The preparation of the Principles and the supporting *Handbook of Population Census Methods* had been under way for several years. The Principles had been examined previously by the Statistical and Population Commissions and had been discussed in detail by several regional groups so that the proposals would have as wide an acceptance as possible among the 100-odd countries that are expecting to conduct population censuses in the next few years. The Principles and the Handbook will form the basis of the instruction to be given in population statistics at the two regional training centres referred to in the preceding section.

Somewhat parallel work was done in connexion with standards for housing censuses which are frequently taken together with population censuses. The Statistical Commission recommended that a revised version of "General Principles for a Housing Census" should be issued expeditiously so that it could be used in planning housing censuses.

The Statistical Commission, at its tenth session, also approved for circulation a revision of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC). This revision was undertaken in view of the wide use made of the ISIC by countries and international organizations and the need for an up-to-date international classification for the 1960 censuses of population and for continuing work in the fields of industrial, distribution, employment and other economic statistics.

In view of the fact that some sixty countries intend to collect comprehensive information on industrial establishments for 1963 or a proximate year, and aware of the urgent need for data on industrial establishments, the Statistical Commission decided upon a 1963 world industrial census programme and suggested that the Economic and Social Council recommend that Member States take part in such a programme. The Commission also considered that work should continue in consultation with Governments and regional organizations on proposed revisions in the standards for basic industrial statistics.

Exploratory work continued on suggestions as to the items of data to be derived from the balance sheet and profit-and-loss accounts of business enterprises and their definition, classification and organization into statements for such purposes as measuring the liquidity, savings and investment and flow of funds for sectors of the economy. Since these data must be derived from the accounts of business enterprises in this work, attention was focused, during this period, on a study of accounting practices in the light of the information which is needed for economic analyses.

By way of suggestions to guide statistically less developed countries in the development of their statistical programmes, the Statistical Commission approved a list of statistical series which were most useful in dealing with problems of economic and social development and which were generally practicable to gather. It also approved a memorandum discussing the uses of these series in programming and evaluating economic and social development, methods and sources for gathering the series and the relative order of priority of compiling the series.

Research in statistical methodology continued, especially with reference to the uses of statistical sampling in connexion with the various stages of a population census. A further study is in process on practical problems in the application of sampling in different kinds of economic and social studies.

(*c*) Collection and publication of statistics

The Statistical Office has continued to collect and publish data on external trade, production and prices, transport, national income, population and vital statistics, as well as in such other special fields as were required, and has kept up to date the regional and global summary figures described in a previous report of the Secretary-General.

Additional new index number series were computed in order to array the data for purposes of economic analysis. These include, for example, new world indexes of industrial production distinguishing the principal regions of the world and the important subdivisions of mining and manufacturing; these indexes have been published. Statistics are now being prepared to show the structure of industrial activity for a selected number of years. A price index of primary commodities in world external trade was developed with subindexes for food, agricultural non-food commodities and minerals, as well as a price index of world exports of non-ferrous metals distinguishing six principal metals.

At its tenth session, the Commission examined the problems of re-arranging external trade statistics for special types of economic analysis and considered that the Statistical Office should investigate the methods used by countries to apportion commodities between capital goods and consumer goods.

The following regular annual publications were issued during the period under review: the *Statistical Yearbook, 1957,* a comprehensive compilation of the more important economic and social series; the *Demographic Yearbook, 1957,* containing the principal demographic series with special attention to mortality statistics; the *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1956,* giving detailed annual statistics for 115 countries covering about 98 per cent of world trade. In addition, the first issue of the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1957,* was published. This volume contains detailed estimates of national income and related aggregates for seventy countries.

The following publications, appearing monthly or quarterly, supplement the Yearbooks, which are intended for use as basic reference books: the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* provides monthly statistics for over sixty subjects from 140 countries and territories

and quarterly data for significant world and regional aggregates, as well as special articles describing important economic and social trends; *Commodity Trade Statistics* (quarterly) contains international commodity tables according to the *Standard International Trade Classification* showing imports and exports of countries reporting according to the 150 groups of the Classification as well as summaries in terms of its ten sections; *Direction of International Trade* (monthly issues with an annual summary, published jointly by the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) contains statistics of total exports and imports by direction for about 110 countries; *Population and Vital Statistics Reports* (quarterly) contains, for more than 200 geographical units, the most recently available birth, death and infant mortality statistics, the latest population census returns, current estimates of population and world and continental population aggregates; and *Statistical Notes* describes current events in international statistics.

9. Regional economic commissions

The value of the Organization's economic activities in the regions has become increasingly recognized over the years and has resulted in the gradual expansion and consolidation of work of the regional economic commissions, particularly in areas where economically under-developed countries have needed their services most.

The period under review has been marked by the decision of the Economic and Social Council, made on the recommendation of the General Assembly, to establish an Economic Commission for Africa. Both the Assembly and the Council expressed their appreciation of the work of the existing regional commissions and recognized the importance of devoting much more attention than heretofore to the economic and social development of Africa.

Meanwhile, the existing regional commissions placed increased emphasis on trade questions and more generally on those of economic integration. The Economic Commission for Europe continued to serve as the organ of economic co-operation for the whole of Europe and gave increased attention to energy resources and requirements and to other urgent economic problems. Progress achieved in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East on the programme to develop the Lower Mekong River Basin was consolidated. The four riparian countries established a Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, serviced by the Commission's secretariat, and, following the recommendations of a United Nations Survey Mission led by General Wheeler, adopted a programme of work which has received the financial support of a number of countries outside the region. The ECAFE Secretariat has been given the task of co-ordinating the various activities called for in the programme. ECAFE's continued attention to trade problems has led to a decision to hold, on an experimental basis, intra-regional trade talks among member countries within the region.

Progress has also been made by the Economic Commission for Latin America in its work on trade problems confronting the region. A meeting of experts, called by ECLA, made a number of recommendations regarding bases for the creation of a Latin American regional market. ECLA's programme of economic integration in Central America earned wide support by the countries involved. A Treaty on Free Trade and Economic Integration and an Agreement on Industrial Integration, both of far-reaching importance, were signed.

Economic development and planning continued to be the main pre-occupation of ECAFE and ECLA. In ECAFE, the Working Party on Economic Development and Planning has begun to concentrate on important sectors of the economy, starting with agriculture and preparing for a meeting on industrialization. ECLA has completed a number of country studies which are intended to assist the countries concerned to elaborate economic development plans.

(*a*) Economic Commission for Europe

Following its review of the economic situation in Europe, ECE, at its thirteenth session in April 1958, adopted resolutions concerning the proposed All-European Agreement on Economic Co-operation; economic, technical and scientific documentation; the further development of international contacts; plastics and artificial and synthetic fibres; productivity of labour; energy problems in Europe; water pollution control problems in Europe; nuclear energy; inter-regional co-operation; technical assistance; consumer goods; activities of the Committee on the Development of Trade; and the Commission's programme of work for 1958/1959.

The Commission also considered the proposal of the USSR concerning the convening of a conference at ministerial level of member countries on international trade.

The ECE secretariat continued its co-operation with the Technical Assistance Administration, the other regional economic commissions, specialized agencies, and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. Working contacts were maintained with the staff of the Council of Europe, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the Danube Commission in Budapest, the European Conference of Ministers of Transport, the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (including the European Productivity Agency). Working relations were established between the secretariat and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Informal working relations were also established with the staff of the Organization for the Co-operation of Railway Administrations in Warsaw.

Agriculture

The principal activity of the Committee on Agricultural Problems was to review the market situation with respect to the major agricultural commodities and to exchange information on governmental policies in agriculture. The Committee continued work on the standardization of perishable foodstuffs, the elaboration of standard conditions of sale for certain agricultural products and on problems concerning the mechanization of agriculture. A study of factors affecting the demand for the principal foodstuffs was initiated.

Coal

The Coal Committee carried out a preliminary survey of long-term development problems facing the coal industry and trade in the region. The Coal Trade Sub-Committee continued its quarterly review of short-term trends and problems of the coal market. Through its

Utilization and Classification Working Parties, the Committee also studied certain problems of coal utilization, reached preliminary agreement on an international classification for brown coals and lignite, and pursued its work on a classification system for high-temperature hard coal coke. Work progressed on the drawing up of general conditions for the import and export of solid fuels.

Gas

The *ad hoc* Working Party on Gas Problems considered selected subjects of major importance, such as the flexibility of the gas industry, the establishment of estimates for future demand of gas, problems relating to the production, transport, distribution and utilization of natural gas, as well as the handling and marketing of liquified gas.

Electric power

The Committee on Electric Power continued to review the electric power situation in Europe and to assist Governments to make the most rational use of their countries' resources. The Committee studied new possibilities for electric power exchanges between countries of central and south-eastern Europe; prospects of reducing construction costs of hydro-power stations and the effect of mechanization in that field; methods of determining exploitable hydroelectric resources, as well as problems of rural electrification. The study syndicate set up to implement the Yugelexport Scheme for the export of electric power from Yugoslavia carried out technical investigations on the first project singled out for attention.

Housing

The Housing Committee reviewed the current housing situation and its prospects, including long-term house building programmes, housing management and housing finance. Work continued on the problem of reducing the cost of house construction. An inquiry was carried out on the utilization of space in current types of dwellings. Work was undertaken by rapporteurs on specific questions of practical co-operation in housing matters between some of the less industrialized countries of southern Europe. The Committee agreed on a long-term programme of group visits to different countries, endorsed a documentation programme worked out by the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation (a non-governmental organization working closely with the Committee) and decided to hold an *ad hoc* meeting on the standardization of modular co-ordination.

Industry and materials

Work continued within the *ad hoc* Working Parties on Contract Practices in Engineering and on Agricultural Machinery. Governmental rapporteurs from the United Kingdom and the USSR continued to prepare a report on the economic implications of automation.

Inland transport

A number of transport agreements and conventions, prepared under the auspices of the Inland Transport Committee, were signed or opened for signature by several European countries; they included the European Agreement concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road, an Agreement on Road Markings, a Convention designed to facilitate the repair of the wagons forming part of the EUROP wagon pool, and an agreement establishing uniform standards of approval for motor vehicle accessories. As a result of the work of the Committee, several countries no longer require customs documents for the temporary importation of private motor vehicles.

Steel

The Steel Committee reviewed the salient features of Europe's steel market, with special reference to the raw materials situation and demand trends. A comprehensive inquiry on the long-term prospects of the European steel industry was started. The Committee continued to sponsor the exchange of information on technical questions relating to steel.

Timber

The Timber Committee reviewed developments in the European market for sawn softwood, pulpwood and pitprops in 1957 and appraised prospects for the coming year, and considered the hardwood situation. The Committee also examined various problems of wood utilization. The Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers continued its work through rapporteurs and study groups in which the International Labour Organisation has taken an active part, especially with regard to forest workers' training, health and safety.

Trade

The Committee on the Development of Trade continued its periodic review of developments of intra-European and especially East/West trade. It decided to reconvene the Working Party on International Fairs to consider certain problems connected with international trade fairs and technical shows. It requested the secretariat to explore to what extent intra-European trade could be facilitated by international co-operation in insurance. A Consultation of Experts on Multilateral Compensation and the fifth Consultation of Experts on East/West Trade were held in conjunction with the Committee's sixth session. The Committee agreed to discuss at its next session the problem of the economic consequences of the establishment of the European Economic Community. At the Commission's thirteenth session, several delegations, including those of members of the Community, proposed that the Committee should also study the effects upon East/West trade of other efforts to achieve economic integration on a sub-regional basis in Europe.

The Conference of European Statisticians considered reports prepared by working groups, by rapporteurs, by certain specialized agencies and other international organizations and by the secretariat on such subjects as censuses, capital consumption, savings, prices, real wage comparisons and national accounts and on the statistical activities carried out by the various ECE committees.

A number of projects relevant to Commission resolution 7 (XI) concerning the economic development of southern Europe were carried forward by the Electric Power, Housing, Inland Transport, Steel and Trade Committees. A seminar on industrial statistics was held in Greece, as recommended by the Conference of European Statisticians.

The secretariat continued publication of periodic surveys and reviews, including the *Quarterly Economic*

Bulletin for Europe and the annual *Economic Survey of Europe*, as well as a series of statistical bulletins.

(*b*) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

ECAFE, at its fourteenth session, in March 1958 at Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya, considered the serious problem of mounting trade deficits and adverse terms of trade and the continuing decline in the region's share of the world's exports. It decided to follow developments resulting from the establishment of the European Common Market and its possible impact on the economy of the countries of the region. It adopted resolutions concerning the development of the Lower Mekong basin, decided to hold intra-regional trade promotion talks, and approved a work programme which emphasized the regional and long-term aspects of economic development, industrialization, demographic problems and balanced economic and social growth, and which envisaged increasing co-operation with specialized agencies, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Atomic Energy Agency and a number of non-governmental organizations. The Commission recommended the admission of Iran as a member and its inclusion in the geographical scope of the Commission.

Economic development and planning

The Working Party on Economic Development and Planning held a meeting to consider problems and policies of agricultural development planning in relation to the economy as a whole and particularly to industrialization. The Commission adopted a long-range programme for the Working Party, commencing with the consideration of problems of industrialization in relation to economic development and planning (1958), balanced economic and social development (1959) and, later, planning for transport development.

The ECAFE secretariat carried out studies on demography and community development.

Industry and natural resources

The Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel reviewed developments in the iron and steel industry in the region and analysed the problems of steel transforming industries, re-rolling mills, standardization and simplification of iron and steel specifications and the assessment of future demands for steel in the region. Under the joint sponsorship of ECAFE and TAA, a group of iron and steel experts from Asia visited Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The group made recommendations on various aspects of recently developed processes for making iron and steel.

The Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing examined the technical and economic aspects of production of hides and skins as well as of the leather industry. It recommended measures for increasing productivity, improving quality, utilizing local materials, intensifying research and co-ordinating small-scale and large-scale production.

The Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development reviewed progress in mineral production, mining legislation, conservation and exploration of deposits, aerial surveys and prospecting for radioactive minerals and the classification and utilization of low-grade coals. It noted the progress made by the Working Party of Senior Geologists towards completing the regional geological map and the plans for the preparation of regional mineral and tectonic maps. It also made plans for a Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources in Asia and the Far East to be held in December 1958.

The Sub-Committee on Electric Power reviewed the electric power situation in the region including rural electrification, standardization, and the training of technical personnel. It endorsed the recommendations of a working party on the various methods of determining theoretical, technical and economic potentials of the hydroelectric resources of the countries of the region.

The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources reviewed the general development of industries in the region as well as the progress of small-scale and cottage industries, mineral resources development, electric power, and the iron and steel industry. It suggested that regional co-operation might be effective in establishing large-scale industries to serve a wider market. It decided to organize, with the co-operation of TAA, a study tour of mineral experts from the region, to the United States and Canada, and to convene a working group of experts on mining legislation in 1958 and a seminar on aerial surveys at a later date. It recommended the provision of fellowship funds and experts to train technical personnel in the development of nuclear energy.

Trade

The Committee on Trade reviewed current trade developments and policies, import and export licensing procedures, export promotion techniques and training in trade promotion through regional seminars. It discussed the possible implications, for the countries of the region, of the European Common Market and the proposed free trade area in Europe, and suggested that the matter should be kept under review and that member countries should prepare studies on the possible repercussions of the European Common Market on their principal export products. It also recommended the use of the standard arbitration clause in export contracts, the organization of export risk insurance and measures for improving the grading, quality control and standardization of the region's traditional exports. It recommended a study of trade in minerals and mineral products.

Inland transport

An *ad hoc* Working Party on Inland Ports discussed the design, construction, operation and development of inland ports, and emphasized the importance of adequate facilities at ports in order to reduce the turnround of vessels. The Inland Waterways Sub-Committee considered measures for improving government organizations responsible for inland water transport, the modernization of craft and the efficient utilization of water transport. It noted the progress made in the introduction of a uniform system of buoys and shore marks.

The Railway Sub-Committee considered the technical and economic aspects of railway transportation, diesel locomotives, workshop techniques, safety measures in railways, standardization and preservation of wooden sleepers, economic utilization of rolling stock, and training facilities for railway officials.

A Seminar on Highway Safety considered administrative and technical questions. A Seminar on Low-Cost Roads and Soil Stabilization discussed the tech-

nical, administrative and economic problems of consructing low-cost roads.

The Inland Transport Committee, the name of which was changed by the Commission to "Inland Transport and Communications Committee", reviewed activities in the field of railways, highways, inland waterways and telecommunications. It decided to convene a Working Party on Co-ordination of Transport, and, in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union, a Working Party on Telecommunications. It recommended an increase in the facilities in the region for training personnel in telecommunications.

Food and agriculture

The ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division continued its review of current developments and its work on the collection and dissemination of information on agricultural credit systems, and marketing. It commenced case studies on the use of agricultural surpluses for economic development and assisted in the preparation of country studies in India and Indonesia on agricultural aspects of community development. A joint FAO/ECAFE Centre on Policies to Support and Stabilize Agricultural Prices and Incomes in Asia and the Far East examined the general objectives and means of implementing farm support and stabilization of prices, and their effect on output, farm income, retail prices, consumer demand, foreign trade and general price level and economic development in general.

Flood control and water resources development

A Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin composed of the representatives of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet-Nam and serviced by the ECAFE secretariat was established and has held three sessions. At the request of the riparian countries, a United Nations Survey Mission carried out extensive field investigations and recommended a five-year programme of studies and investigations aimed at the planning of specific projects on the main Mekong River. Several Governments outside the region offered financial assistance in carrying out the Mekong project. The Committee for Co-ordination, at its third session, made plans for using the aid that had been offered in the preparatory work on the Mekong project, especially in the establishment of hydrological stations.

The Third Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development reviewed the development of water resources, including the relative merits of manual labour and machines, and of government agencies and private contracting firms in the construction of projects, and measures for improving hydroelectric data.

The Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development continued to publish the Flood Control Series, and the quarterly *Flood Control Journal* and to distribute project reports and technical publications to the countries of the region.

Research and statistics

The Conference of Asian Statisticians, in co-operation with FAO, discussed the FAO draft programme for the 1960 World Census of Agriculture. The Workshop on Problems of Budgetary Classification and Management reviewed the progress in, and problems of, simplified budget classification and discussed programme and performance budgeting. It decided to concentrate its future work on budget formulation, control and management.

Plans were made for providing United Nations and FAO technical assistance in connexion with the 1960 World Census to the countries of the region and for the establishment of a training centre for census officials. A preliminary report "Studies on Population Growth and Economic Development, Demographic Aspects and some Related Economic Problems in the ECAFE Region" was issued. Work progressed in co-operation with FAO on a study of timber trends and prospects which will include projections to 1965-1975 of production, trade and consumption of forest products.

The publication of the annual *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East* and of the quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* continued.

Advisory and technical assistance services

The ECAFE secretariat continued to render advisory and technical assistance services to Governments in connexion with the Commission's work programme and in co-operation with TAA and the specialized agencies. The dissemination and exchange of scientific, technical and economic information was continued through the publication of journals and periodicals, and through the organization of, or participation in, exhibitions, visual demonstrations and study tours. Advisory services were provided on request in technical and economic fields within the special competence of the secretariat. The secretariat continued to help member Governments in the formulation of requests for technical assistance and to assist TAA in the recruitment and briefing of experts and in the consideration of experts' reports.

(*c*) Economic Commission for Latin America

The sixth session of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission took place in Santiago from 7 to 8 April 1958. In commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Commission, the Committee adopted a resolution expressing its gratitude to the United Nations for the establishment of the Commission and calling for the continued co-operation of member Governments to promote the fulfilment of its objectives. The Committee also reiterated its gratitude to the Government of Chile for its offer of a plot of land in Santiago for the construction of a building to house the United Nations offices and expressed the hope that the building would soon become a reality. The Committee of the Whole reviewed and approved the progress made in carrying out the work programme. During the discussions, the possibilities of creating a Latin American regional market aroused considerable interest among the member Governments and this project, together with the Central American Integration Programme, was felt to be of a practical nature that could directly benefit the countries concerned.

The annual *Economic Survey of Latin America* and the *Economic Bulletin for Latin America* continued to be published regularly.

Regional market programme

As requested by the Trade Committee and by the Commission at its seventh session, the secretariat has placed increasing emphasis on the study of the problems related to the possible establishment of a regional market in Latin America. A major step in this direction was taken by the first meeting of a Working Group on the Regional Market, composed of out-

standing Latin American personalities, which was held in Santiago during February 1958. The Group considered the background papers prepared by the secretariat and, following extensive deliberations, issued a report containing the "Bases for the Formation of a Latin American Regional Market". A second meeting of the Group is scheduled for late 1958, at which time it expects to consider specific proposals for presentation to the member Governments and submission to the Trade Committee. The Committee of the Whole discussed the report of the Group of Experts and expressed keen interest in the progress of the regional market programme. The members of the Commission were in general agreement that this was perhaps the most important project now being carried out; a resolution was adopted recommending that the secretariat continue to promote most energetically, and give high priority to, the studies on the Latin American regional market. Work is also being done in preparation for the second session of the Central Banks Working Group, which is expected to discuss certain aspects of trade liberalization and the introduction of a multilateral payments system. Analyses of existing tariff systems were continued, with a view to establishing a standard tariff nomenclature for Latin America, similar to that already adopted for Central America. The incidence of customs duties in selected countries was also analysed, as were the problems relating to the establishment of industries within a prospective regional market.

Central American Integration Programme

The fifth session of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee took place from 5 to 10 June in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. This Committee, a subsidiary body of the Commission, is composed of the Ministers of Economy of the five Central American countries. At the session, a treaty on multilateral free trade and economic integration and an agreement on the integration of the area's industrial development were signed. The treaty includes a list of commodities and manufactured products that are to be exempt from customs duties and other taxes or restrictions in the trade between the five countries. The Committee considered the treaty to be the first essential step toward a unified tariff system, multilateral free trade and the integrated development of Central American industries, and to provide a basis for the gradual establishment of a common market. The agreement on integrated industrial development is aimed at establishing Central American manufacturing activities which could not previously be undertaken because of the limited size of the market in the individual countries. The Ministers of Economy also signed agreements dealing with common road signs and road traffic regulations which are intended to facilitate mutual commercial intercourse. They also agreed on plans for a Central American pulp and paper mill which is to serve all five countries. Subcommittees on housing and electrification were also established. The activities and the organization of the Central American Research Institute for Industry have been continued on a firmer footing and the Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America has rendered further valuable services in the field of vocational training.

Activities in the field of general economic development

In relation to the Central American Integration Programme, studies have been initiated on the economic development of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama following broadly the methodology used in the country studies previously carried out by the secretariat for Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Argentina and Mexico. These studies have been undertaken jointly by the secretariat and working groups composed of technicians of the countries concerned.

Following a thorough review of the statistical material, the study on the "Economic Development of Argentina", which contains one of the most elaborate analyses undertaken so far by the secretariat, has been issued. Work was continued on a study of the effects of fiscal policy on Chile's economic development.

The sixth regular ECLA/TAA Economic Development Training Programme was held from April to December 1957, and fourteen trainees participated. In addition to the regular course in Santiago, intensive courses were held in Rio de Janeiro and in Caracas. Over eighty participants, many of them important government officials, attended each of these courses. The seventh regular course will begin on 30 June 1958.

With respect to technical assistance activities, the various divisions of the ECLA secretariat have continued to co-operate closely with the TAA Office for Latin America. The Committee supported the Secretary-General's statement before the twelfth session of the General Assembly to the effect that the assignment of TAA personnel to Latin America had produced useful results and requested that the decentralization of TAA should be established on a permanent basis.

Agriculture, industry and energy

Activities relating to agriculture were carried out largely under the joint ECLA/FAO Programme which centred on the surveys of coffee productivity in selected Latin American countries. Work has begun on a survey in Brazil, similar to those completed in El Salvador and Colombia. The study on livestock production was continued and the staff of the Joint Programme has collaborated in the chapters on agriculture of the *Economic Survey* and the study on the "Economic Development of Argentina".

The ECLA group which visited Peru to study the industrial development of that country completed its field work in late 1937, having met with full co-operation from both government officials and industrialists. It is expected that the study will be completed during the second half of 1958. A study on the motor vehicle industry in Brazil was undertaken with a view to analysing the probable impact on the rest of the economy of the establishment of this industry, and an extension of the study to cover other industries was considered. The steel industry was being studied from the point of view of the regional market; work was begun on studies of the steel market, actual steel production and characteristics of existing steel-making capacity. Studies on the pulp and paper industry in Argentina, Brazil and Peru were continued, and work was begun on the role of this industry in the proposed regional market.

A survey of water resources in Latin America has been started under the joint auspices of ECLA and TAA and with the participation of the World Meteorological Organization. The first part of the survey, a pilot study for Chile, has been completed and work has begun in Argentina, to be followed later in 1958 in Ecuador. The pilot study has provided an over-all picture of water resources based on information on meteorology, surface and underground water, and has permitted the drawing up of balance sheets of water resources and uses for the principal river basins in

Chile. The study includes suggestions for the improvement of hydrological services and for changes in the laws regulating water systems.

(*d*) Economic Commission for Africa

General Assembly resolution 1155 (XII) of 26 November 1957 recommending that the Economic and Social Council give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa was considered by the Council at its twenty-fifth session. The Council unanimously adopted resolution 671 (XXV) in which it established the Commission and laid down its terms of reference.

Seven African Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Council and a number of Metropolitan Powers not represented on the Council, took part in the debate. Draft terms of reference were submitted jointly by Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, the Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic and separately by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Documentation was submitted by the Secretary-General to assist the Council in its deliberations. Discussion on the terms of reference revolved mainly around the functions of the Commission, its membership and the question of associate membership. Regarding functions, there was broad agreement on the scope of the Commission's work, the only issue being whether the promotion of social development should be included among the objectives of the Commission in its terms of reference or whether no reference should be made in them to social matters. As finally adopted, the terms of reference provide that the Commission should concern itself with the social aspects of economic development and with the interrelationship of economic and social factors.

As to membership, the eight African countries had suggested that membership in the Commission should be open to the African Members of the United Nations and those other Members which were responsible for the international relations of territories in Africa, as well as to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. Various members of the Council, however, believed that only countries in Africa and those with direct responsibilities in Africa should be asked to join the Commission. After considerable debate, the Council decided that membership in the Commission should be open to Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Italy, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, the Sudan, Tunisia, the Union of South Africa, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom, and to any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations, and that the USSR and the United States should not be included as members of the Commission.

With regard to associate membership, there was agreement that any territory, or part or group of territories within the geographical scope of the Commission could, on presentation of an application by the Member responsible for its international relations, be admitted by the Commission as an associate member. There were, however, differences of view as to whether associate members should be eligible to vote in any subsidiary bodies that the Commission might set up. Some members of the Council, and the eight African countries, felt that associate members should not, for the time being, be given voting rights in the Commission's subsidiary bodies. Others, however, considered that these voting rights should be granted to all associate members. As finally approved, the terms of reference provide for the participation of representatives of associate members in the meetings of the Commission and for their eligibility to be appointed members of subsidiary bodies and to hold office in such bodies. After adopting resolution 671 (XXV) establishing the Commission, the Council decided that its headquarters be established at Addis Ababa.

Following the Council's decision, the secretariat at Headquarters began preparatory work for the first session of the Commission which is scheduled to be held at the end of 1958.

10. Human rights

(*a*) Draft International Covenants on Human Rights

The draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have been under consideration by the General Assembly since its ninth session in 1954. Each contains a preamble, an article on the right of self-determination, general provisions, substantive articles, measures of implementation and final clauses.

The Third Committee has thus far adopted the preamble and article 1 of each Covenant, the substantive articles of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the first of the substantive articles of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

(*b*) Periodic reports on human rights

Under the new procedure of periodic reports on developments and progress achieved in the field of human rights and measures taken to safeguard human liberty, the Secretary-General submitted to the fourteenth session of the Commission on Human Rights a summary, on a topical basis, of thirty-one reports from Governments, together with the reports received from specialized agencies, covering the years 1954 to 1956. The Commission held a general debate on the reports and decided to discuss them further at its next session. It commended the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies for their work on the reports, expressed the hope that Governments which had not done so would transmit reports before its next session and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies, to submit suggestions for a detailed plan to guide Governments in preparing future triennial reports.

(*c*) Study of the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile

At its twelfth session, the Commission on Human Rights appointed a Committee to prepare a study on the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile.

The Committee submitted a progress report to the fourteenth session of the Commission. A indicated in this report, the Committee had decided to prepare, with the assistance of the Secretariat, monographs on the status of this right in all States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies; as a matter of principle, it would not make use in its final report of any information on which the Government concerned had not had an opportunity to comment. The progress report contained explanatory comments, of a tentative character, on the terms "arrest", "detention", "exile" and "arbitrary" and a tentative outline of the country monographs and of the final report of the Committee.

(*d*) Advisory services in the field of human rights

During the year under review, the Secretary-General has organized three regional seminars under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights: (1) a seminar on the civic responsibilities and increased participation of Asian women in public life, in Bangkok, Thailand, in August 1957; (2) a seminar on the protection of human rights in criminal law and procedure, at Baguio City, the Philippines, in February 1958; and (3) a seminar on the protection of human rights in criminal law and procedure, at Santiago, Chile, in May 1958.

At the request of the Commission on Human Rights, the Secretary-General submitted an outline of activities for 1959. In this outline, he suggested that there should be three seminars: (1) a seminar on the status of women, (2) a seminar on the protection of human rights in criminal law and procedure, and (3) a third seminar on a topic to be selected. He also suggested that some provision might be made for advisory services of experts and for fellowships and scholarships.

(*e*) Tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The year 1958 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

On the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council adopted on 24 July 1957 resolution 651 B (XXIV), calling on Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to join in celebrating the anniversary. The Secretary-General was asked, in co-operation with a six-member Committee and in consultation with specialized agencies, to make arrangements for the anniversary.

The Committee has submitted a report to the Council describing the various plans and activities for the celebration. It recommends that the General Assembly devote a special plenary meeting to the observance of the anniversary on 10 December 1958; and that the Council: (1) urge Governments to observe the anniversary in their own countries, and promote respect for the rights enunciated therein, "to the end that this 'common standard of achievement' may be universally realized", and (2) request non-governmental organizations to organize conferences and discussions on human rights so that "men and women everywhere may achieve fuller enjoyment of the rights to which they are entitled and that each may learn to respect the rights of others".

(*f*) Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its tenth session held in January-February 1958, continued to concentrate on problems relating to the eradication of discrimination in various fields. The Commission on Human Rights at its fourteenth session considered, but did not complete its action on, the recommendations relating to discrimination in education which had been formulated by the Sub-Commission at its ninth session.

The Sub-Commission's work was based mainly upon a first draft of the study of discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices prepared by Mr. Arcot Krishnaswami, and on an interim report on the study of discrimination in the matter of political rights, prepared by Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz. The Sub-Commission expressed the hope that the study of discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices would be completed in time for consideration at the Sub-Commission's eleventh session. At that session also, it expects to receive a draft of the study of discrimination in the matter of political rights.

The Sub-Commission also examined a report on discrimination in employment and occupation, prepared by the International Labour Office for the forty-second session of the International Labour Conference in 1958. This report, together with a further report on the same subject, was also considered by the Commission on Human Rights. The reports contained (1) the text of a proposed convention concerning discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, (2) the text of a proposed recommendation on this subject, and (3) the comments on these texts communicated by Governments. Both the Sub-Commission and the Commission expressed appreciation of the work done by the International Labour Organisation in this field, and their observations were transmitted to the ILO.

The Sub-Commission requested one of its members to prepare for its eleventh session a preliminary study of discrimination in the matter of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country, as provided in article 13, paragraph 2, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

After examining a report by the Secretary-General setting out the results of his consultation with non-governmental organizations regarding the covening of a second conference of non-governmental organizations interested in the eradication of prejudice and discrimination, the Sub-Commission unanimously recommended that the conference be held in 1959 and the Commission on Human Rights unanimously endorsed this view. The Secretary-General accordingly recommended to the Economic and Social Council that he be authorized to convene the conference in Geneva for a one-week period, from 22 to 26 June 1959.

(*g*) Freedom of information

There are two principal problems regarding freedom of information which have occupied the attention of the United Nations: (1) freedom of information as a human right and the legitimate limitations in the exercise thereof, and (2) development of information media in under-developed countries.

With respect to the first problem, the General Assembly has been considering a draft Convention on Freedom of Information. In resolution 1189 A (XII) of 11 December 1957, the General Assembly invited Member States to submit their views and suggestions on the draft Convention and to prepare a statement on the legal provisions relating to freedom of information in their countries.

The Commission on Human Rights, at its fourteenth session, considered a report of a Committee on Freedom of Information. The Commission resolved to request the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies concerned to initiate action with a view to assisting under-developed countries in building up adequate media of information. It would take up other matters in the Committee's report at its next session.

Fifteen States parties to the International Convention Concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause

of Peace (Geneva, 1936) have so far expressed approval of the transfer to the United Nations of the functions which were performed, under the terms of the Convention, by the League of Nations.

(*h*) Yearbook on Human Rights

At its fourteenth session, the Commission on Human Rights proposed to the Economic and Social Council that: (1) the size of the *Yearbook* should be limited to 330 pages; (2) statements on specific rights or categories of rights should be published in the form of a supplementary volume; (3) the *Yearbook* should contain texts of, or extracts from, constitutions, laws and decrees, judicial decisions, international conventions and agreements, relating to human rights; and (4) in triennial reports on human rights, Governments should evaluate and interpret events, indicate difficulties encountered and discuss techniques found to be of particular value, and, where desirable, they should refer to the information furnished for the *Yearbook*.

The *Yearbook on Human Rights* for 1956, to be completed in 1958, is the eleventh volume in this series.

(*i*) Repatriation of prisoners of war

The *Ad Hoc* Commission on Prisoners of War held its seventh session in Geneva in September 1957. It prepared a full report on the progress in the repatriation of, and the accounting for, prisoners of war since 1950. It stated that a total of 28,535 German prisoners (and 3,088 civilians), sixty-nine Italian and 33,778 Japanese nationals had thus far been repatriated.

The Governments of Italy, Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Commission that there were still several thousand prisoners of war and civilians who had not been repatriated or otherwise accounted for. The Commission appealed to the Governments concerned to settle the problem in a purely humanitarian spirit, either directly or through the good offices of Red Cross Societies.

(*j*) Other matters

Pursuant to the Economic and Social Council's resolution 75 (V) of 5 August 1947, as amended, the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its fourteenth session a non-confidential list of four communications and a confidential list of 6,930 communications. He brought to the Commission's attention thirty-one replies from Member States relating to fifty-seven communications. He also submitted similar lists of communications to the twelfth session of the Commission on the Status of Women and to the tenth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Commission on Human Rights appointed a committee to study the question of communications with a view to establishing a procedure better calculated to promote the observance of human rights.

Twenty-one communications relating to forced labour and two allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights were forwarded to the ILO.

The Secretary-General forwarded to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany information concerning twenty-two persons claiming to have been victims of so-called scientific experiments in Nazi concentration camps. Up to June 1958, a total of 552 cases have been brought to the attention of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Secretary-General also circulated for the information of the Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-fifth session, a progress report from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the action it had taken in connexion with this matter.

11. Status of women

At its twelfth session, the Commission on the Status of Women adopted a programme of work which comprised several new projects, notably a study of the access of women to public services and functions based on fresh information to be obtained from Governments and non-governmental organizations, a draft convention on the age of marriage, the requirement of free consent of both parties to the marriage and compulsory registration of marriages, as well as an inquiry by the World Health Organization regarding certain ritual practices affecting girls.

(*a*) Political rights of women

Three reports concerning the political rights of women were prepared during the year. The Secretary-General's annual memorandum on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to the political rights of women was prepared for the twelfth session of the General Assembly. Supplementary reports were also prepared containing information relating to the status of women in Trust and in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Commission on the Status of Women decided to bring up to date its study of the access of women to, and the exercise by them of public services and functions, and invited Governments of Member States and non-governmental organizations in consultative status to transmit to the Secretary-General supplementary information for this purpose.

(*b*) Nationality of married women

The Commission considered a memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General for its twelfth session, containing information on recent changes in legislation affecting the nationality of married women and a supplementary table of the effect of marriage on the nationality of women.

(*c*) Status of women in private law

The Secretary-General prepared for the Commission on the Status of Women, on the basis of information readily available, a report on the consent to marriage and the age of marriage which included a table of the minimum ages of marriage in 110 countries and territories.

Members of the Commission expressed concern with the existing custom of child marriages in some regions of the world, as well as with the fact that the free consent of both parties was not universally required as a condition for the validity of the marriage. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to prepare for its fourteenth session a further report, based on information to be obtained from Governments and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, on consent to marriage and requirements as to age and registration of marriages. It also asked him to prepare a draft convention which would establish a minimum age of marriage, the requirement of free consent of both parties to the marriage and compulsory registration of marriages.

The Commission voiced deep concern with the persistence in some regions of the world of ritual practices affecting the physical integrity of young girls. It asked

the Council to request WHO to undertake an inquiry into these practices and to communicate the results of this inquiry to the Commission during 1959.

The Commission also expressed its appreciation of the publication on the "Legal Status of Married Women" prepared by the Secretary-General.

(*d*) Advisory services in the field of human rights in relation to the status of women

The Commission had before it two reports by the Secretary-General, one on technical assistance programmes in relation to the status of women and the other on advisory services in the field of human rights. It also considered the report of the seminar on civic responsibilities and increased participation of Asian women in public life which was held at Bangkok during August 1957 (see also *Advisory services in the field of human rights,* above).

(*e*) Access of women to education

The Commission considered two reports prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the access of women to higher education and the activities of UNESCO during 1957 of special interest to women. The Commission had also before it several publications and a note by UNESCO concerning the access of women to secondary education.

(*f*) Economic opportunities for women

The Secretary-General prepared for the Commission's twelfth session a report concerning working women, including working mothers with family responsibilities, and another report dealing with the age of retirement and the right to pensions. The Commission also considered two reports by the International Labour Office, one on the situation of working women with family responsibilities and the other on the rights to rest and material security in case of old age, illness or loss of capacity to work.

The Commission requested the Council: (1) to draw the attention of Member States to the possibilities of using the assistance of the specialized agencies for improving the situation of working women, including working mothers, with family responsibilities; (2) to request the agencies to give sympathetic consideration to any request submitted to them in this connexion and to report to the Commission on the services rendered; and (3) to stress the importance of the inquiry to be undertaken by the International Children's Centre on crèches and day nurseries. Regarding the age of retirement and the right to pension, the Commission asked the Council to urge non-governmental organization to continue their efforts towards equal rights of women and to recommend that Member States facilitate the equal treatment of women workers in this respect.

(*g*) Equal pay for equal work

The Commission had before it a draft pamphlet on equal pay for equal work prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the International Labour Office. It also received a progress report prepared by the International Labour Office on equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value, containing information on the application of ILO Convention No. 100 and Recommendation No. 90 showing that the Convention had been ratified by twenty-four States.

The Commission asked the Secretary-General to prepare for its next session, in consultation with the International Labour Office, a revised text of the draft pamphlet in the light of the discussions in the Commission and of the written comments its members would forward to both secretariats before 31 July 1958.

(*h*) Other questions related to the status of women

The Commission discussed the participation of women in the programmes of technical assistance of the United Nation in the light of a report prepared by the Secretary-General. Concern was expressed that the number of women experts, fellows and scholars remained relatively low and that such appointments tended to be heavily concentrated in fields traditionally regarded as women's occupations.

Finally, the Commission discussed the question of the participation of women in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies. Attention was drawn to the importance of the participation of women not only in the secretariats of the international organizations but also in the delegations of Governments to the General Assembly and to the other organs of the United Nations.

12. International narcotics control

The international campaign against drug addiction and related problems (now entering its fiftieth year, having begun with the Shanghai Opium Commission in 1909) was marked by two important developments—one operational and the other constitutional. Technical assistance, which has proved its value in so many other fields, has been enlisted in this campaign and already become an effective adjunct of it, increasingly sought by Governments in their efforts to suppress addiction and its attendant evils. Secondly, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs completed this year its review of the text of the draft Single Convention, and thus the codification of the treaty law governing international narcotics control—now spread among nine separate instruments concluded over a period of more than forty years—is a step nearer completion.

(*a*) Technical assistance for narcotics control

As in other fields, technical aid in solving narcotics problems has gone almost entirely to under-developed countries, particularly to those having large addict populations, sometimes numbered in the millions, where addiction constitutes a pressing social problem. Afghanistan, Iran and Thailand are receiving or are about to receive such aid, and resolutions of the Economic and Social Council have paved the way for similar assistance to be granted to India, Morocco, and other countries.

In under-developed countries, there is a growing tendency to recognize the part that winning large segments of the population away from opium, *cannabis* and manufactured drugs can play in furthering over-all economic and social development. The case of Iran is perhaps typical. Iran used to be the third largest producer of licit opium for the world markets, and the cash return for this opium was important for the farmers concerned and for the country as a whole. However, large quantities of opium also went to Iranian and foreign addicts through the illicit traffic. In 1955, the Government of Iran adopted a law banning opium production entirely and mobilized resources to

help the former poppy growers, to cure opium addicts and, at the same time, to enforce the decree by suppressing illicit cultivation and illicit traffic. In carrying out these far-reaching tasks, the Government received assistance from the Technical Assistance Administration, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization.

In May 1958, the representative of Iran informed the Narcotics Commission of the progress realized. For example, opium cost forty times what it had in 1955, and many addicts had been freed from the habit without medical treatment; on the other hand, 65,000 more serious cases had been hospitalized. Suppression of illicit cultivation and of the illicit traffic was making progress, and propaganda explaining the reasons for prohibition and the advantages to be gained from it had been widely disseminated.

At the end of 1957, the Government of Afghanistan also adopted legislation banning opium production, and an exploratory mission was sent to the country in March-April 1958 to investigate the ways in which technical assistance might be employed in helping Afghanistan to carry out this policy.

Despite auspicious beginnings, technical assistance in the narcotics field is handicapped by one factor which has tended to limit, till now, its scope. Narcotics problems seldom stop at national borders; thus the narcotics produced in one country may be primarily for addicts in neighbouring countries or even in other parts of the world. Sometimes, therefore, technical assistance may stand to benefit the international community as a whole more than the country receiving it. This problem will be examined by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-sixth session.

(*b*) The proposed Single Convention on narcotic drugs

The draft of the proposed Single Convention on which the Commission on Narcotics Drugs has worked for nine years has now been transmitted by the Commission to the Economic and Social Council. In accordance with the Council's original instructions, the draft is mainly a codification of the existing multilateral treaty law on narcotic drugs; however, it also broadens the scope of present provisions in the following ways: (1) by extending full international control to such narcotic raw materials as opium and the coca leaf which are the sources of widely-used narcotics (morphine, codeine, and cocaine); (2) by prohibiting, after a transitional period, such practices as opium-smoking, coca leaf chewing, smoking of marihuana or hashish (*cannabis*); and (3) by reducing the number of international control organs from three to two, the present Permanent Central Opium Board (PCOB) and Drug Supervisory Body (DSB) being replaced by a single organ. Under the draft, this new organ would have a separate secretariat, as in the case of the existing PCOB.

While the PCOB and DSB have specific functions mainly related to quantitative control measures under the present treaties, the draft treaty provides that the new Board should have certain general supervisory functions in addition, and extends its functions in other respects.

(*c*) Functioning of narcotics control under the present treaties

While preparations go forward for the adoption of a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs in place of the nine existing treaties, the number of adherences by Governments to the latter continues to increase. The goal, of course, is universal participation in international narcotics control. The present degree of participation is shown by the fact that of a total of eighty-one Member States of the United Nations, the number bound by one or more of these treaties has reached seventy-seven (against seventy-six a year ago). Six non-member States are also bound by one or more of the treaties. As regards the more recent instruments, participation in the Paris Protocol of 1948 (bringing synthetic narcotics under control) rose from forty-six to forty-nine Member States; and participation in the Protocol of 1953 (dealing with opium and poppy cultivation) from twenty-two to thirty-one Member States. The latter instrument will come into force after three of the seven principal opium-producing States have adhered to it.

Under the treaties, Governments are required to send the Secretary-General an annual report giving a comprehensive account of the implementation of their obligations prepared in accordance with a questionnaire drawn up by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. By 31 December 1957, sixty-two States and seventy-two territories had sent annual reports for 1956, and the information contained therein was compiled in the *Summary of Annual Reports of Governments — 1956.*

The provisions of the treaties governing the control of licit supplies of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes continued to function satisfactorily.

However, the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs remains a very serious problem and is, in many parts of the world where addiction is most widespread, almost the sole channel through which addicts receive their drug supplies. Thus, much attention continues to be focused on ways and means of combating the illicit traffic, and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs has a standing committee to deal with this problem.

In the last year of record, 530 seizure reports covering 1,705 seizures were received and communicated to Governments together with lists of persons, places and merchant ships involved in the illicit traffic. General reports on the illicit traffic were received from 105 States and territories. The exchange of information and consultation under the standing arrangements with the International Criminal Police Organization continued. Co-operation was also maintained with the Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States.

The Secretary-General prepared an analytical review of the illicit traffic in drugs during 1957. Opium and opiates were by far the most important drugs in the internal and international traffic. There appeared to be increasing use of diacetylmorphine. No abatement was noticed of the extensive traffic in *cannabis*. Reports relating to cocaine seizures indicated a small but persistent traffic. Seizures of synthetic drugs continued to be made; the total amount involved was small. From a regional point of view, the heaviest seizures of opium, the opiates and *cannabis* continued to be reported from the Far East and the Near and Middle East. In this connexion, the Commission recommended to the Council the sending of an exploratory mission to the Middle East.

Closely linked with this problem is the special project on opium research which is concerned with developing methods for determining, by a combination of chemical and physical tests, the geographical origin of opium seized from the illicit traffic. In January 1958,

an expert committee reviewed the progress of this research and concluded unanimously that the methods were ready for practical application (although in many cases the conclusions would still have to be regarded as provisional). Henceforth, research and practical application will be carried on simultaneously in the national laboratories participating in this scheme and in the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory.

13. Social questions

(*a*) Social research and development

The period under review was marked by a continued emphasis on the social aspects of economic development, the interrelation of social and economic development and the social factors accompanying industrialization and urbanization.

Following the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council, increased attention has been given to the balance and integration between economic and social development. A review of existing literature on the subject has been undertaken, preparatory to case studies in selected countries of government experience in the allocation of resources between the economic and social sectors and among the various types of social programmes. Plans have been made for a seminar on the social aspects of economic development to be held in Latin America in 1960 in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Organization of American States. The general approach of balanced development is reflected, also, in other aspects of the United Nations social programme, such as regional planning and community development.

There has been an increased emphasis on policies and programmes for meeting the problems of peoples undergoing rapid change and transition, especially through urbanization, and a heightened awareness of the rural aspects of urbanization problems. The second *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development*, to be published at the end of 1958, will give special attention to the programmes and measures that have been adopted to meet such problems. It will supplement the discussion of urbanization contained in part II of the *Report on the World Social Situation*. Preparations have been made for a seminar on urbanization in Latin America, to be held jointly with UNESCO, in December 1958; a similar seminar is planned for the Middle East region in early 1960.

The question of improving the quality of the data available for an analysis of the world social situation has continued to receive high priority. As requested by the Economic and Social Council at its fourteenth session (resolution 663 E (XXIV) of 31 July 1957), a programme is being undertaken for improving information through contacts with local research centres and by further work on the measurement of levels of living. The use of family living studies for improving information on social conditions is being explored. At the same time, a review is being initiated on the scope and organization of future world social reports, the major gaps in information needed, and the types of data and analyses that should be included in successive reports on the world social situation. The work of the Committee of Experts on an International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living which met in 1953 will be followed up, and special consideration will be given to the measurement of the non-material aspects of levels of living.

(*b*) Population

The effect of population problems on prospects of economic and social development in various parts of the world has been repeatedly recognized in the past. As the results of the first post-war plans of economic and social development for several under-developed countries are now known, it appears that, despite remarkable material achievements, little change has occurred in levels of living. Increased outputs, on the whole, have little more than met the needs of added numbers in the population at pre-existing standards.

The regional demographic research and training centres, at Bombay, India, for Asia and the Far East, and at Santiago, Chile, for Latin America, began their first year of training in methods of population studies. Upon returning to their countries, the students are expected to form the nuclei of national teams of population experts. At the fourteenth session of ECAFE (1958), a comprehensive report on population problems in Asia was submitted, and it was proposed that this question be a special item on the agenda of the Commission's 1959 session. Lack of documentation still prevents an equally comprehensive study for the Middle East, where demographic work is still in a more preliminary phase. In Latin America, demographic work has been largely concentrated on problems of manpower and urbanization.

Further recognition has been given to the need for special investigations, adapted to varied local conditions, such as demographic pilot-studies, undertaken by the Secretariat in co-operation with interested Governments. A study of this kind was undertaken in India as early as 1951, in the State of Mysore; the Government of India has recently given a generous contribution for printing the report of this study. A pilot-study of manpower, as related to characteristics and internal migration of the population, was undertaken, in co-operation with the Government of the Philippines, in 1958.

Following the Council's resolution 642 B (XXIII) of 25 April 1957, noting the need for increased attention to demographic problems in Africa, a member of the Secretariat recently undertook a trip in Africa to explore the needs and possibilities for demographic research there with United Nations assistance.

Detailed work recommended by the Population Commission and the Council continues to be carried out at Headquarters. A demographic dictionary has been published; English, French and Spanish versions have been issued and translations into German and Italian are under way. A study on *Recent Trends in Fertility in Industrialized Countries* was published, while another study, gathering all available information on the economic characteristics of international migrants, has been prepared. In response to frequent requests received from international bodies and private concerns, a report on the *Future Growth of World Population* has been published, presenting the expected population trends to the end of the century for the world and its major regions.

(*c*) Community development

Community development, as a programme in which the combined effort of government and people is directed toward an improved standard of living, has engaged the attention of an increasing number of countries. Moreover, those countries already having such programmes have sought to review, broaden and further develop their activities. For example, Cambodia,

Costa Rica, Guatemala, Italian Somaliland, Liberia and Viet-Nam have, during the period under review, shown interest by requesting expert assistance or by arranging to join some United Nations-assisted community development activity.

The agreements reached by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the concept of community development, its relationship to balanced and integrated economic and social development and the role of various component services in this field have been further applied. A special effort to implement these agreements was made in meeting the request for technical assistance in community development requested by the Government of Morocco. Three further meetings in a series of informal inter-agency regional conferences on community development were held during the period under review.

Research into the factors affecting the planning and implementation of national community development programmes has been furthered by the initiation of a study of the public administration aspects of community development. A first draft of this study was discussed at an inter-agency meeting in April, and further work is proposed through the organizing of a workshop for participants of national and international standing.

A study of the role of community development in the industrialization process has begun; case studies are already under way in India and are planned for China (Taiwan) and Pakistan and for other representative countries.

To meet the growing interest in training materials, a *Study Kit on Training for Community Development* has been issued. Other publications in the United Nations series on Community Organization and Development include: *Survey before Development in Thai Villages* and the *Report of the Eastern Mediterranean Study Tour of Community Development.*

The General Assembly at its twelfth session (resolution 1162 (XII) of 26 November 1957) called for the full participation of women in community development programmes. Two women experts have been sent to Bolivia, as part of the Andean-Indian mission, and one has been assigned to Afghanistan; also, plans have been advanced for a workshop on the participation of women in community development to be held at the Arab States Fundamental Education Centre.

United Nations technical assistance experts in community development have assisted in setting up training programmes, producing training materials and developing a methodology of training based on field experience. The United Nations has continued to participate in the regional fundamental education centres established in co-operation with UNESCO. Study tours have also been a method of training. Thus, five countries in the Caribbean area took part in a joint study tour which visited community development projects in Mexico, Costa Rica, Jamaica and Puerto Rico, and requests have been received for similar joint study tours for South American countries and for African countries and territories. In line with the importance attached to regional consultation by the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council, a seminar on training for community development was held in the Asia and Far East region combined with a seminar on training for social work.

(*d*) Housing, building and planning

The housing, building and planning programme continued to render assistance to Governments by advising them on the formulation, financing and execution of national programmes. Special attention was devoted to the problems of the lower income groups. Direct assistance was also provided to Governments in developing research and training institutions designed to increase productivity in the building and building materials industries, with a view to reducing costs of house construction and improving quality, as well as highlighting the important role that adequate housing plays in overall economic and social development.

A meeting on Financing of Housing and the Integration of the Building and Building Materials Industries in Central America and Panama was held in San José, Costa Rica, from 10 to 17 November 1957. The meeting considered and recommended possible means of lowering the cost of house construction.

Issue No. 10 of *Housing, Building and Planning* was published. It deals with housing through non-profit organizations and is based upon the findings and conclusions of a seminar sponsored by the United Nations and the Government of Denmark in collaboration with the Organization of American States.

The need for training local personnel for physical planning so as to ensure continuity has been stressed. A school of housing and planning is being established in Ankara, Turkey, and negotiations are under way for the setting up of a planning school in Indonesia. Issue No. 11 of *Housing, Building and Planning,* deals with the training of planning personnel.

Emphasis is being given by Governments to the importance of physical planning, particularly in relation to problems of urbanization, industrialization and development schemes on a regional basis. A number of studies have been prepared for the industrialization programme requested by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 618 (XXII) of 6 August 1956) and for the Asian Regional Planning Seminar, which will be held in July 1958 in Tokyo, concerning the role of regional planning in the general process of economic and social development. The studies have stressed the importance of preventing or reducing undesirable social effects of over-rapid urbanization and at the same time permitting industrialization to proceed without spreading blight and slums in the cities and industrial centres.

(*e*) Social welfare

Planning, organization and administration of social services

Recent trends and rapid developments in the field of social services have given rise to numerous problems of planning, organization and administration of social service programmes; certain of these will be reflected in the second *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development.* The concern of Governments with these problems, particularly in the economically less developed countries, is indicated by their increasing requests for general social welfare advisers and their interest in the training of personnel through fellowships and improvement or development of their own training programmes. In addition to studies of certain of these problems, such as administering grants-in-aid for the promotion of social welfare programmes, plans are being made for a series of regional seminars on planning, organization and administration of social services; they will provide an opportunity for social welfare

administrators at the highest policy level to exchange experiences and discuss problems of common concern.

The third issue of the *International Social Service Review* was principally devoted to the subject of the organization and administration of social services.

Training for social work

During the period under review, Governments have sought assistance in making surveys of existing training facilities, developing training facilities for social workers already on the job, and setting up professional training courses involving questions of administration, curriculum planning, practical training and supervision, as well as selection of students.

As requested by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 390 B (XIII) of 9 August 1951), the Third International Survey on Training for Social Work is being prepared and will be completed by the end of 1958; it will focus on the content of social work training for professional and auxiliary workers at different educational levels and on methods of training.

Assistance in the development of social work training has been provided under the technical assistance programme through a series of regional seminars held during 1956-1958; during the last year, seminars were held in Montevideo, Lahore and Athens. The results of these meetings are being taken into account in the preparation of the survey on training.

The fourth issue of the *International Social Service Review* was devoted to the subject of training for social work.

Family and child welfare

United Nations work in the social welfare field has continued to emphasize the family as the fundamental unit of society, and has been directed towards promoting measures and services to improve family levels of living and to meet the needs arising from rapid social and technological changes.

Of particular significance in this respect is the *Report on a Co-ordinated Policy Regarding Family Levels of Living,* which stresses the need for a comprehensive approach to the improvement of family levels of living and pays particular attention to the numerous problems of policy and administration of interest to underdeveloped countries, particularly that of establishing priorities. The Council at its twenty-fourth session (resolution 663 B (XXIV)) agreed with the Social Commission that the report should be the basis for further joint study with the International Labour Organisation and the other specialized agencies concerned and recommended the preparation of certain reports and case studies in social welfare planning. Comments from Governments, regional economic commissions and selected non-governmental organizations were to be sought before recommendations were presented to the Council at its twenty-eighth session.

Among the problems raised in the *Report* which required detailed examination were those concerning the relationship of social services to other services and measures aimed at improving family levels of living. In the light of this *Report* and the discussions by the Social Commission regarding the need for guiding principles for the development of social service programmes, the Council requested that a group of experts highly qualified in the field of social services and representative of countries at varying stages of economic development be convened as early as practicable to advise on the nature and scope of national social service programmes and the establishment of priorities in their implementation, as well as on the contribution of social services to programmes relating to community development, urbanization and improvement of family levels of living. The meeting will be convened early in 1959.

Co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund

In March 1958 the Executive Board of UNICEF approved a procedure for formalizing and strengthening arrangements for co-operation with UNICEF in respect of the social welfare aspects of its programme. This is particularly important because of the increasing interest of UNICEF in providing assistance for community development. Other types of UNICEF assistance having significant family and child welfare aspects will be aid in urban fringe areas and aid for training multi-purpose workers at the village level as well as other professional or auxiliary personnel. The UNICEF Executive Board further decided to consider ways in which UNICEF might extend aid more directly in the area of social services for children; one such area presently being explored is the care of children in residential institutions and day-care centres.

Rehabilitation of the handicapped

Emphasis has again been given to projects in the field of rehabilitation of the handicapped in the economically less developed countries, particularly to the training of personnel. Demonstration and training projects were set up in Brazil, Burma, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, South Korea, Viet-Nam, Uganda and Venezuela; UNICEF allocations for rehabilitation equipment were made to Indonesia, Japan and Yugoslavia; and survey and advisory missions were undertaken in Argentina, Austria and Bolivia. An important development has been the increasing participation of the interested specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in providing technical assistance in this field with the United Nations and UNICEF. One example of such co-operation was the Regional Rehabilitation Seminar for Asia and the Far East held in August-September 1957 in Solo, Indonesia.

Social aspects of migration

The Sixth Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration was held in Geneva in August 1957 under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the ILO. The Conference considered such questions as integration of immigrants, socio-legal assistance to migrants and emigration of physically handicapped migrants. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations continued and focused on the preparation for the seventh conference, to be held in June 1959 at Headquarters. The Secretariat continued its participation in the current study on improvement of migration research undertaken in 1957 by the Technical Working Group on Migration of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

Social defence

The Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-fourth session, (resolution 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957) approved the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Offenders, as adopted in 1955 by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and endorsed the recommendations made by the Congress on the selection and training of personnel for penal and cor-

rectional institutions, on open penal and correctional institutions and on general principles of prison labour. It also recommended that Governments give favourable consideration to the adoption of these Rules, and give the widest publicity to them. The Secretariat sent a circular letter in December 1957 to all its correspondents and non-governmental organizations in the field of social defence, asking them to ensure the dissemination of the recommendations. The recommendations of the Congress, especially those relating to the Minimum Rules, have already received a fair measure of publicity and even implementation. Almost one hundred articles on the Congress, many of them reproducing or summarizing the recommendations, have appeared in various publications.

Representatives of fifteen countries and territories attended the Second United Nations Asia and Far East Seminar on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Tokyo from 25 November to 7 December 1957. The Seminar discussed juvenile delinquency, implementation of the recommendations of the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others.

As a result of a recommendation of the First United Nations Asia and Far East Seminar on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in 1954, negotiations have been carried out with the Government of Pakistan looking towards the opening of an Asian Regional Institute on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Lahore, Pakistan, during 1958. Its main purposes will be the training of personnel and the carrying out of studies and research in the region in the field of social defence. Similar negotiations to create a Latin American Institute, which was recommended by the First Latin American Seminar on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1953, with similar objectives, have been carried on during 1957-1958 with the Government of Brazil.

The *Ad Hoc* Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders met from 5 to 15 May 1958, and discussed the future programme and policy of the United Nations in the field of social defence and the organization of the Second United Nations Congress in 1960 on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Ratifications and accessions to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others now total twenty-two.

Two issues of the *International Review of Criminal Policy* were published during the period under review. Each issue, as far as possible, is devoted to special topics in the social defence field, and includes selected information on legislation; bibliographical material is included in alternate issue.

B. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

1. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development

(*a*) Finances of the Programme

Pledges and payments

Eighty-four Governments pledged an amount equivalent to $30,837,533 in support of the operations of the Expanded Programme in 1957. Both the number of contributors and the amount pledged were higher than in any previous year, the pledges being $2 million greater. For the first time, the Technical Assistance Board was able to start the year by earmarking nearly all the funds needed for the full implementation of the approved programme, with consequent improvements in both the quality and quantity of service rendered.

It was estimated that counterpart expenditures incurred by recipient Governments in connexion with Expanded Programme projects, not counting long-term capital investments, were about three times the field costs of the participating organizations. In addition, assistance totalling about $1 million was given to many Governments during 1957-1958 on a reimbursable or payment basis.

Government contributions for 1958 have once again increased and are expected to reach a level of $31,250,000 after the relevant matching provisions are applied.

The rate of payment of contributions, which had been a matter of satisfaction in recent years, fell significantly in the latter part of 1957. The situation was largely restored in the first part of 1958, however, and by the end of the first quarter of this year, 91.2 per cent of the 1957 pledges had been paid.

Utilization of currencies

In implementing the 1957 programme and planning 1958 operations, the Board paid particular attention to the need to utilize fully all currencies contributed, as recommended by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 623 B III (XXII) of 9 August 1956. At the end of 1957, there was no uncommitted balance in any currency exceeding the equivalent of $500,000.

Local costs payments

As provided in the Council's resolution 470 (XV) of 15 April 1953, each recipient Government is assessed an amount payable in local currency towards the local living costs of technical assistance experts. On the basis of the technical assistance provided in 1957, the total cash obligations of recipient Governments amounted to the equivalent of $1,912,993, in addition to lodging in kind actually provided in the equivalent value of $273,944. Payments of these obligations as at 1 March 1958 amounted to $1,639,176.

For 1958, eighty-three Governments have been assessed the local currency equivalent of $2,921,465, representing cash obligations, and they are expected to provide lodging in kind equivalent to $397,116.

(*b*) Operations

The 1957 Programme

Technical assistance under the Expanded Programme in 1957 amounted to $31.5 million, exceeding by about one million dollars the previous record level achieved in 1956. Of this total, $25.8 million represented direct project costs. Assistance was rendered to ninety-eight countries and territories under the country-programming procedure and an additional thirty-four benefited from the Programme through their participation in regional and inter-regional projects.

As in previous years, the principal assistance provided consisted of the services of experts, which, in terms of cost, constituted three-quarters of the programme. The remaining quarter consisted of fellowships and study grants, and equipment and supplies for training, demonstration and research projects.

Altogether, the services of 2,513 experts, from sixty-seven countries and territories, were made available during the year. Concurrently, 2,061 fellowships and worker-trainee awards were awarded to nationals of 107 countries and territories; seventy-five countries and territories served as host to the fellows and trainees and provided the necessary training facilities. Expenditures for equipment and supplies for projects within the Expanded Programme totalled $2.5 million.

The distribution of technical assistance among different regions showed the same broad pattern as in previous years. There was, however, an appreciable increase in the share of Africa in total expenditure and a continued slight increase in that of Asia and the Far East. These were mainly a reflection of larger programmes in countries of these regions which have recently become independent. For example, in Africa, the total cost of the programmes for Ghana, Morocco, the Sudan and Tunisia increased from $309,000 in 1956 to $734,000 in 1957, and in Asia there was a similar increase, from $591,000 to $750,000, for the programmes of Cambodia, the Federation of Malaya, Laos and Viet-Nam.

Eleven per cent — or $2.85 million — of the total 1957 field programme was devoted to regional projects. Each of the 132 countries and territories took part in at least one of these projects, most of them in addition to their own country programmes. Forty countries served as hosts. As in past years, much the largest share of these projects was concentrated in Latin America, which accounted for almost one-half of the total expenditures on regional and inter-regional activities.

The 1958 Programme

The 1958 Programme, as approved by the Technical Assistance Committee, provides for total expenditures by the participating organizations and by the Technical Assistance Board of approximately the same amount as for 1957, namely $32 million. Of this, approximately $26 million is to be spent on direct project costs.

Continuing projects

In view of the concern expressed by TAC regarding what appeared to be the high proportion of "continuing projects" in the Expanded Programme, TAB again studied this question in detail. Its study showed that about a quarter of the projects in the 1958 programme were new, about half had been in operation for less than three years, and only the remaining quarter had been continuing for more than three years. The Board was satisfied that the relatively long duration of these projects was justified by their character; they include such projects as malaria eradication campaigns, training institutes, land and water development projects, and productivity centres. The Board found no evidence that the existence of such projects was causing excessive rigidity in the programme as a whole; on the contrary, the general picture presented by them was one of change and growth.

New projects — contingency authorizations

Moreover, some important new projects have been undertaken in 1957 and 1958 either as part of the approved programme or with the help of contingency allocations by the Executive Chairman of TAB.

The growth and flexibility of the Expanded Programme has been particularly evident in the newly-independent African countries, where international experts have been asked in recent years to undertake high-level advisory functions, training missions, surveys of natural resources, and other projects which are basic to the development plans of the various countries. In the Far East, the most interesting of the new activities of the Expanded Programme is the project for the development of water resources of the Lower Mekong Basin, which was initially financed from a TAB contingency allocation in 1957. The Contingency Fund has also been used to finance work in Iran in the control of narcotics and the introduction of new crops to replace opium cultivation.

In 1958 the Executive Chairman of TAB will continue to have the authority to authorize contingency allocations up to $1,600,000.

(v) *Evaluation*

The evaluation of the technical assistance provided under the Expanded Programme has received increasing attention from TAC. It was first dealt with in TAB's annual report for 1956, and the Committee expressed the view that, in spite of certain limitations, the approach to the problem was a useful one. A more intensive evaluation was, therefore, undertaken by the Board for 1957, adopting the same broad approach but also dealing, for the first time, with such matters as the appraisal of regional and inter-regional projects, the views of Governments on the procedure for programme planning, and the integration of technical assistance received under the Expanded Programme with assistance from other sources. Thirty-eight recipient countries were covered as compared with thirty in 1956, and the results are described in TAB's annual report for 1957.

The evaluation surveys showed considerable progress in co-ordination between various government departments, in co-ordination of technical assistance projects with national development plans, and in co-ordination of these plans with other programmes of economic and technical assistance. The evidence points overwhelmingly to the conclusion that the best results under the country-programming procedure are achieved where there is a well-thought-out national development plan and an effective government co-ordination unit to ensure that international technical aid is being brought to bear on the most urgent needs of the country.

(*c*) Administration

Technical Assistance Board field offices

During 1957, new TAB field offices were opened in Argentina, Ghana, Peru and the Sudan, and a Special Representative was assigned to Morocco and Tunisia. In 1958, a regional office was opened in El Salvador to cover the five Central American republics. As at mid-1958, there are thirty-five TAB field offices covering fifty countries and territories where more than 90 per cent of the programme is in operation.

Administrative and operational services costs

In 1957, the application of the revised scheme of salaries and allowances to Headquarters staff members increased administrative and operational costs beyond the original estimates. The ratio of administrative and operational services costs of the participating organizations increased slightly from 12.4 per cent in 1956 to 13.3 per cent in 1957.

In November 1957, TAC gave preliminary consideration to an interim report of TAB on the "Allocation of Administrative and Operational Services Costs be-

tween Regular and Expanded Programme Budgets" and noted that the governing bodies of most of the participating organizations had not yet had the opportunity to present their views on various alternative solutions. A new report will be submitted by TAB to the 1958 summer session of TAC, and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions will also report on the subject.

2. United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance

In addition to its role in the Expanded Programme, the United Nations administers technical assistance projects (often referred to as "the Regular Programme") requested by Governments under General Assembly resolutions 200 (III) of 4 December 1948 concerning economic development, 418 (V) of 1 December 1950 concerning social welfare, 723 (VIII) of 23 October 1953 concerning public administration and 926 (X) of 14 December 1955 concerning human rights. The programme is administered as an integrated whole.

In furnishing technical assistance services to Governments in 1957, the United Nations total expenditure was $9,450,919, of which $7,235,804 came from Expanded Programme funds, $2,123,429 from the Regular Programme funds provided under the four General Assembly resolutions, and $91,686 from extrabudgetary funds for assistance rendered to Governments on a payment basis. This compares with a total of $9,764,114 spent in 1956.

Despite this reduction of total expenditures in 1957, 800 experts — a higher number than in any preceding year — served in sixty-eight countries and territories. The number of fellowships decreased substantially however, from 1,017 in 1956 to 782 in 1957, and expenditure on project equipment and supplies was reduced from $1,151,781 in 1956 to $715,356 in 1957. For public administration programmes, the General Assembly had voted $300,000 for 1957, and the same amount for 1958, as compared with $145,000 in 1956.

The year 1957 saw the start of many entirely new technical assistance activities in Africa, most of them in countries which had recently become independent. Governments in their requests have laid especial emphasis upon the need to improve economic planning. Experts in economic survey, public administration, natural resources development, and public finance have gone to Ghana. Morocco and Tunisia have had projects in economic development, industrialization, tourism, social welfare and community development. The United Nations Secretariat at Headquarters provided in-service training in economic development planning for a group of fellows from Ethiopia, the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration, Liberia and Libya, and further groups have been planned.

Faced with not dissimilar problems, some Governments in the Middle East requested, in addition to the more usual assignment of technical assistance experts for several months, brief periodic visits by consultants to take part in discussions on economic planning. In Iran, technical assistance was provided, following recommendations of the Council upon control of opium traffic.

Technical assistance services continued to be provided in Europe, although on a modest scale because of limited financial resources.

In Latin America, there was continued emphasis upon technical assistance in the development of natural resources, transport and communications, and in some industrial fields. Regional projects were carried out in the fields of geological and hydrological survey, cartography and training in economic development. There was continued support for the programme of economic integration in Central America. The work of natural resources development, in which the Governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela showed marked interest, included studies of the more effective utilization of coal deposits, improvement in the metallurgical treatment of certain minerals, and the planning of large-scale geological surveys. Transport and communication experts were provided for Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay and to the Central American Republics. Governments made increased use of the Central American Institute for Industrial and Technological Research, which was established with the assistance of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

In Asia and the Far East, a group of experts carried out a preliminary survey of the resources of the Lower Mekong River Basin. To co-ordinate the development of the project, and to co-operate closely with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, a Committee was formed, of representatives of the Governments of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet-Nam. Generally in the region, there continued to be emphasis on surveys designed to assess natural resources and their development, and on assistance in the execution of related engineering projects. Activities connected with transport and communications were expanded. The Government of Pakistan took over the operation of the Regional Centre for Railway Signalling Operations.

The United Nations has again acted as the administrative agent for the technical assistance activities of the International Telecommunication Union and the World Meteorological Organization. As in previous years, the arrangement has resulted in a notable economy in expenditure on administrative services.

A more detailed account of the 1957 technical assistance programme is not given here, as the Expanded Programme is fully described in the Annual Report of the Technical Assistance Board for 1957 and the Regular Programme in a report by the Secretary-General to the twenty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council. Special Reports have been issued on technical assistance in narcotics control and in public administration and a report on advisory services in the field of human rights contains references to the technical assistance services provided. References to technical assistance projects will also be found under other subject headings in the present report.

3. An international administrative service

As requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 661 (XXIV) of 30 July 1957, the Secretary-General prepared a report on the proposal for the establishment of an administrative service, for consideration at the Council's twenty-sixth session. In accordance with the Council's resolution, the report was prepared in the light of comments from Member Governments and specialized agencies on the proposal, and gave special attention to the demand expressed for such services by the under-developed countries.

Out of fifty-seven Governments from which comments were received, forty-seven expressed their agree-

ment with the principle of the proposal, and none were opposed to the basic principle involved. One Government, while agreeing in principle, had reservations on the methods for implementing the scheme.

Fifteen Governments of less-developed countries showed a positive interest in receiving such assistance, and specific requests, covering a wide range of posts, were received from countries in Asia and the Far East, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. These were new requests and additional to cases where technical assistance experts had previously been provided, and had exercised operational or executive functions under existing United Nations programmes.

The executive heads of five of the specialized agencies gave general support to the principle of the scheme. Some agencies expressed interest and a willingness to co-operate in the kind of modest and experimental programme proposed by the Secretary-General. One Agency indicated that, in its opinion, a service of the kind proposed would not be necessary in the prosecution of the programmes in its field.

In the light of these comments, the Secretary-General proposed, in his report, that he be authorized to meet requests of Governments for assistance of an operational or executive character on a limited and experimental basis, as an addition to the existing technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and financed from the regular budget of the Organization. He would therefore request the Assembly at its thirteenth session for an increase in the amount allocated for 1959 for technical assistance in public administration. During the experimental period, the new service would be handled through the existing machinery of the United Nations Secretariat, without additional administrative costs, thus permitting the increased allocation to be used for meeting governmental requests. The United Nations would be prepared to negotiate, with Governments, agreements defining the conditions under which the requests would be met and, in particular, the specific relationship to be established between the United Nations, the experts, and the Governments concerned.

C. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Currently, UNICEF is aiding 322 programmes in 100 countries and territories and three inter-regional projects. This aid is distributed as shown in table A.

Table A. Programmes aided

	Basic maternal and child welfare services	*Communicable disease control*	*Child nutrition*	*Emergencies*	*Total*
Africa					
23 countries and territories.....	14	36	6	–	56
Asia					
23 countries and territories.....	28	45	11	1	85
Eastern Mediterranean					
13 countries and territories.....	18	21	14	1	54
Europe					
7 countries and territories.....	11	5	5	–	21
The Americas					
34 countries and territories.....	34	37	35	–	106
Inter-regional	2	–	1	–	3
TOTAL	107	144	72	2	325

During the period under review, the UNICEF Executive Board allocated a total of $23.5 million as shown in table B.

Table B. UNICEF allocations
September 1957 and March 1958
(In US dollars)

	Africa	*Asia*	*Eastern Mediterranean*	*Europe*	*The Americas*	*Inter-regional*	*Total*
Basic maternal and child welfare services.	690,500	5,567,000	147,000	236,000	704,800	333,000	7,678,300
Malaria eradication and control.....	767,200	489,000	1,702,000	–	3,625,000	–	6,583,200
Yaws and syphilis control.....	505,000	51,000	–	–	26,500	–	582,500
BCG vaccination and other tuberculosis control	–	525,891	954	–	104,000	–	630,845
Trachoma control	100,000	7,000	44,000	56,500	–	–	207,500
Leprosy control	142,000	62,500	18,000	–	–	–	222,500
Penicillin production	–	25,521	–	–	–	–	25,521
Nutrition [a]	28,000	1,337,000	331,000	710,000	1,221,100	–	3,627,100
TOTAL LONG-RANGE AID	2,232,700	8,064,912	2,242,954	1,002,500	5,681,400	333,000	19,557,466
Emergency aid							232,000
GRAND TOTAL, PROGRAMME AID							19,789,466
Estimated operational services for 1958..							1,874,660
Estimated administrative costs for 1958..							1,682,310
Supplementary allocation for 1957.....							175,000
GRAND TOTAL, ALLOCATIONS APPROVED							23,521,436

[a] Includes allocations for child feeding and for processing of milk and other foods for improvement of child nutrition. The United States Government donates surplus skim milk powder for the feeding programmes, UNICEF paying only the cost of ocean freight which averages approximately 2½ cents per pound.

During 1957, some 48 million children and nursing and pregnant mothers benefited from the principal large-scale disease control campaigns and feeding programmes assisted by UNICEF. The goal for 1958 is to reach over 50 million beneficiaries.

UNICEF income, which increased by $2.5 million in the calendar year 1955 and $2.3 million in 1956, increased by only $900,000 in 1957 to $20.7 million. This reduction in the rate of yearly growth is a cause of some concern to the UNICEF Executive Board, particularly in the light of the large opportunities for effective aid by UNICEF on account of more comprehensive planning of projects by Governments, and the rising prices for supplies furnished by UNICEF. Allocations made in 1957, as in 1956, exceeded income; in 1956 by $2.6 million and in 1957 by $3.4 million. The higher allocations, which reflected increasing requests for aid from Governments, were made possible by a carry-over of unallocated funds, and by the return of unused balances of allocations made in previous years.

During the period under review, the UNICEF Executive Board has increased its emphasis in aiding Governments establish basic maternal and child welfare services, including networks of maternal and child health centres integrated wherever possible into the public health structure of the country. In 1957, UNICEF allocated $6.4 million for basic maternal and child welfare services, as against $3.4 million in 1956. This amounted in 1957 to 31 per cent of programme allocations, the highest proportion since the inception of UNICEF. In order to improve the quality of these services, UNICEF aid is increasingly directed towards strengthening the directing, supervising, and staff training aspects of the programmes. At the same time, UNICEF aid is continuing for the control or eradication of the major endemic diseases largely affecting children — malaria, yaws, trachoma and leprosy. The largest current financial effort of UNICEF is for malaria campaigns; UNICEF allocated over $8 million for these campaigns in 1957 and expects to allocate between $8 and $10 million a year annually for them during the period 1958-1960.

During the period under review, the UNICEF Executive Board took action to expand UNICEF aid for special measures to improve child nutrition, particularly in rural villages. For some time, UNICEF has been aiding supplementary child feeding through maternal and child health centres and schools. It has also been providing equipment for milk pasteurization and drying plants, and more recently it has been promoting the development of local protein-rich foods other than milk. In September 1957, the UNICEF Board approved in principle expanded aid for a number of related activities, including: nutrition surveys to establish the facts on which practical programmes at the village level can be based; training of national staff to carry out the programmes; nutrition education of village people; and practical nutritional activities (such as school and community gardens).

UNICEF is concerned with children. It is increasingly apparent, however, that UNICEF aid, in addition to its humanitarian values, can make an important contribution to vital economic gain. Its Executive Board recognizes that the needs of children are not isolated but must be viewed in the midst of their environment. As a consequence, wherever possible, UNICEF supports specific measures for the health, nutrition and welfare of children which are fitted into broader measures for the improvement of family and community levels of living. In this connexion, co-ordination procedures between UNICEF and the various agencies upon which it depends for technical guidance are continuously being strengthened. In March 1958, the UNICEF Executive Board approved a procedure for closer collaboration in the future with the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs and the establishment of a Joint Policy Committee of UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

D. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The Office of the High Commissioner has continued to carry out its fundamental task of providing international protection for refugees. In accordance with resolution 1166 (XII) adopted by the General Assembly on 26 November 1957, the programme of the United Nations Refugee Fund has been intensified. The Office has also continued to deal with the problem of Hungarian refugees. Through the co-operation of Governments, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, the United States Escapee Program and the voluntary agencies, it was possible entirely to solve that problem in Yugoslavia by January 1958. Further efforts are under way to achieve permanent solutions through voluntary repatriation, resettlement or integration for the Hungarian refugees remaining in Austria. In addition, the Office has been called upon to deal with special refugee problems in North Africa and the Middle East.

(*a*) The problem of Hungarian refugees

The total number of Hungarian refugees who entered Austria and Yugoslavia was about 200,000. There has been no further significant influx during the period under review. Almost 11,000 refugees were repatriated to Hungary directly from Austria or Yugoslavia, about 171,000 were resettled to countries of second asylum, while, on 15 June 1958, almost 18,000 refugees remained in Austria. Including refugees repatriated from countries of second asylum, the total number who returned to Hungary is estimated at about 16,000.

From Austria, which received about 180,000 refugees, repatriation has continued without serious difficulties, and a total of 7,800 refugees have returned to Hungary. Resettlement, on the other hand, has considerably slowed down, and, of the total of 155,000 refugees resettled from Austria, only about 8,000 left during the period under review. Of the 18,000 refugees still in Austria, it is estimated that 8,000-9,000 wish to be resettled, and a further effort by immigration countries is still needed. The financial problem of care and maintenance and accommodation in Austria may be considered solved, through contributions made to the Austrian Government by UNHCR, through the large-scale care and maintenance operation of the League of Red Cross Societies and through assistance given directly to the Austrian Government.

The UNHCR programme for Hungarian refugees in Austria, consisting of long-term projects costing some $500,000, and a permanent solutions programme for $3,500,000, is being implemented as rapidly as possible. Housing projects will provide some 860 dwelling units, to be ready this year or early in 1959. Under other projects, small loans are being made available to assist integration, financial support is being

given to a large educational programme and aid is being provided for special groups of refugees.

In Yugoslavia, the total influx reached a figure of 19,857. By the end of January 1958, a solution had been found for every single member of this group: 2,773 were voluntarily repatriated, 16,409 were resettled and 675 were integrated in Yugoslavia. Applying liberal immigration criteria, Governments accepted old, sick or disabled refugees, thus preventing the formation of a lingering and expensive camp problem. The Yugoslav Government, however, still faces a deficit of over $6,600,000 on its expenditure for Hungarian refugees.

The amount contributed to the Secretary-General or the High Commissioner, in response to their appeals for Hungarian refugees under General Assembly resolution 1129 (XI) of 21 November 1956, reached a figure of over $12,200,000. Including also contributions in cash or in kind made through the League of Red Cross Societies for use in Austria or Yugoslavia, and direct assistance to the Austrian Government, the total figure exceeds $40,000,000.

(*b*) Special refugee problems

The Office of the High Commissioner has been called upon to assist persons who left the Middle East as a result of events in that area and received temporary asylum in European countries pending their resettlement. During the period under review, contributions of $200,000 were made available to assist the care and maintenance and resettlement of these refugees.

Assistance amounting to $116,000 has also been given through the Office to refugees in Tunisia. Further aid to this group is being provided by the League of Red Cross Societies, which has issued a joint appeal with the International Committee of the Red Cross.

(*c*) International protection

The Office of the High Commissioner has continued its efforts to obtain for refugees benefits conferred by national legislation and international conventions. The number of parties to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees has now reached twenty-two, the Government of Tunisia having announced in November that it recognized itself as bound by the Convention. Of particular importance is the Agreement designed to regularize the status of refugee seamen, which was adopted by eight Governments at a conference held in The Hague in 1957. The Agreement will come into force ninety days after ratification by these eight countries. A multilateral agreement for the exemption of refugees from visas is under consideration by the Council of Europe. The Organization for European Economic Co-operation has drawn up a Recommendation to member States which, if adopted, will facilitate the movement of refugee workers between member countries.

The Office has continued to promote, wherever necessary, measures for the improvement of the situation of refugees, particularly with regard to right to work, social security, travel and naturalization. It has also co-operated with Governments in determining whether persons who have sought asylum are refugees within the meaning of the 1951 Convention. A new procedure has been established for this purpose in Austria and provides for UNHCR to be consulted at various stages.

Among the specific problems closely followed by the Office, particular mention may be made of restitution and the indemnification of victims of Nazi persecution.

Facilitation of voluntary repatriation

In accordance with the Statute and General Assembly resolution 925 (X) of 25 October 1955, due safeguards have been applied to the voluntary repatriation of refugees. Repatriation missions in Austria and Yugoslavia have been accompanied by an observer, appointed by the High Commissioner, to ensure that no pressure is exerted on the refugees from any side. Individual refugees seeking repatriation have been referred to the authorities of their countries of origin. In the case of Hungarian refugees, some Governments of countries of asylum expressed a willingness to defray travel costs of refugees returning to Hungary. Where difficulties arose the High Commissioner intervened through diplomatic channels. Some 2,000 refugees, over and above those from Hungary, returned to their countries of origin during 1957.

Promotion of resettlement

During the calendar year 1957, 35,082 refugees (in addition to those from Hungary) were resettled under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM). The majority moved to Australia, Canada, Israel and the United States. A further 2,500 refugees, including difficult cases and physically-handicapped refugees, were resettled in European countries under various schemes, the majority of them in Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Particular attention is being given by UNHCR to the emigration of families who do not meet the current selection criteria because they include a difficult case or a handicapped refugee. Efforts are also being made to bring about the reunion of families where the fit members have emigrated leaving behind one or more persons rejected on medical grounds.

(*d*) Implementation of the UNREF programme

In 1958, the programme of the United Nations Refugee Fund entered its fourth and final year. Up to 15 June, governmental contributions paid, pledged or promised towards the $16,000,000 target came to $13,922,482, leaving a further $2,077,518 still to be found. These contributions were supplemented by private contributions and miscellaneous income totalling $2,018,877.

By 31 March 1958, 22,039 refugees had been firmly settled under the programme, including 7,123 from camps. A further 12,864 refugees (excluding those assisted under emergency aid projects) had benefited substantially from the programme. This number will be considerably higher when all current projects have been completed.

Permanent solutions projects had firmly settled by 31 March 1958 a total of 16,014 refugees, the majority in Austria (9,989), Germany (3,749), Belgium (781), Italy (738), Greece (488) and France (230). The main emphasis of the programme is placed on housing: in Austria, 2,821 dwelling units are provided for (935 completed), in Germany, 1,578 units (348 completed) and in Greece, 612 units (67 completed). The programme also provides counselling, rehabilitation of handicapped refugees and aid to young persons.

A programme for difficult cases has enabled 936 refugees in this category, including dependants, to find

settlement opportunities either in their country of residence or in institutions abroad. At the same time, emergency aid projects have assisted the neediest groups of refugees, 5,390 refugees being helped during 1957.

Under the Far Eastern Operation, UNHCR co-operates with ICEM in the resettlement of European refugees from the Far East, and also provides emergency assistance for refugees on the mainland of China. Transportation costs for resettlement are paid by ICEM, while UNHCR provides care and maintenance for refugees in transit in Hong Kong. During 1957, an unprecedently high number of refugees arrived in Hong Kong, and the funds available to ICEM for transportation have proved inadequate. On the authorization of the UNREF Executive Committee, the High Commissioner joined the Director of ICEM in appeals to Governments for transportation funds, while the UNREF Executive Committee also took special measures to increase the allocation for care and maintenance in Hong Kong. The number of refugees moved in 1957 was 2,979. For 1958, up to 15 June, the figure was 1,211. The UNREF Executive Committee was informed at its eighth session that the target for refugees to be moved in 1958 was approximately 3,600.

While the UNREF programme will contribute substantially towards solving the problem of refugees in camps, it is estimated that, even if sufficient funds are made available to implement all approved projects, there will remain some 11,600 refugees in camps in need of UNREF assistance. To meet the General Assembly's request in resolution 1166 (XII) for an intensification of the programme, a tentative programme for camp clearance in an amount of $4,800,000 was submitted to the UNREF Executive Committee at its eighth session. This programme will be considered by a working party established by the Executive Committee. Contributions totalling over $570,000 have so far been pledged or promised for this programme.

(*e*) Action taken in connexion with General Assembly resolutions 1166 (XII) and 1167 (XII)

As requested in resolution 1166 (XII), the High Commissioner has sought to intensify the UNREF programme, and has appealed to Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies for the purpose of raising the additional funds needed for clearing from camps all the refugees under his mandate who have been there more than ten years.

By the same resolution, the Assembly requested the UNREF Executive Committee to exercise in 1958 such functions incumbent upon its successor body, the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, as it deemed necessary, with a view to assuring the continuity of international assistance to refugees. At its eighth session, the UNREF Executive Committee considered a programme for camp clearance and a Note on future international assistance submitted by the High Commissioner. A working party of nine Governments is to draw up specific proposals for action by the Committee, with particular regard to specific programmes and their financial targets; its proposals are to be considered by the Committee at a special session not later than 26 September 1958.

In connexion with Assembly resolution 1167 (XII) of 26 November 1957 concerning Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, the High Commissioner has informed Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, that he is ready to use his good offices to encourage arrangements for contributions for these refugees. At its seventh session, the UNREF Executive Committee expressed the hope that the response to the appeal of the General Assembly for assistance to those refugees would be generous and widespread.

E. QUESTIONS OF CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Among the recent major developments in co-ordination was a request made by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fourth session to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to formulate a preliminary list of areas of activity requiring concerted action among several organizations and to suggest procedures for elaborating plans for such concerted action.

The ACC, in its report to the Council's twenty-sixth session, interpreted the term "concerted action" to imply action under a jointly conceived and unified plan aimed at a common broad objective. It suggested that such "concerted action" should only be envisaged if programmes are sufficiently complex to call for efforts from different directions, sufficiently specific to allow the combination of those efforts within a defined area, and capable of a definition which the various parties concerned agree to accept as a framework of their joint efforts.

The ACC found that the possibilities of concerted action varied considerably. For community development, a long-range plan of concerted action had been developed, the details of which are elaborated and adjusted from year to year among the agencies concerned. For water control and utilization as a whole, the ACC felt that it was not feasible at this stage to envisage a unified programme, although certain subjects might be suitable for concerted action, such as integrated river basin development, problems of ground water and water pollution control, problems of humid tropics and arid zone programmes. With regard to housing, building and planning, a working group of the ACC is to prepare a long-range programme which, after discussion in the ACC, will be submitted to the Social Commission, the Council and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies concerned. As regards industrialization, productivity and urbanization, it was found that programmes were still too much at the exploratory stage for concerted action, and that the development of existing arrangements for co-operation seemed more appropriate at this stage. It was noted that, concerted action between the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, had been arranged on important aspects of FAO's Mediterranean development project.

Various procedures for the elaboration and execution of plans of concerted action were discussed. It was recommended that consultations concerning proposed new concerted programmes should take place at a sufficiently early stage to permit of their being brought as special items to the attention of the governing organs of the specialized agencies for consideration, both as to substance and financial implications.

The Council also requested the Secretary-General to make an appraisal of the scope, trend, and cost of the regular United Nations programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields for the period 1959

to 1964, and invited the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization to do likewise. It further suggested that the ACC should consider and report on the most appropriate and practical methods of preparing these appraisals on a comparable basis.

In response to this request, the ACC reported in May 1958 that there would inevitably be differences in method and degree of details in the appraisals, and that they would not cover the same number of years in all cases. It also expressed the view that, to be realistic, the appraisals would have to take account of activities under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund established by General Assembly resolution 1219 (XII) of 14 December 1957. The Committee further recommended that the various agency reports should be concerned with major fields of activity only, that these should be made as comparable as possible and that within the major fields reports should confine themselves to anticipated main lines of development and changes of emphasis. Reports should also deal with the objectives aimed at, the nature of the problems encountered and the methods adopted to deal with these problems. As regards the estimates of future programme costs, the ACC felt that, although every effort should be made to meet the Council's wishes, it would be impossible to forecast future costs with any assurance.

The detailed recommendations of the ACC on "concerted action" as well as on these appraisals will be considered by the Council at its twenty-sixth session. To facilitate the Council's discussion, the ACC has also prepared a review of the practical arrangements for ensuring co-operation and co-ordination that have been built up over the years for a wide range of activities; the review brings up to date the material on this subject submitted to the Council in 1954.

As in past years, the ACC also reviewed developments in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and noted that consultations had taken place regarding the co-ordination of various economic and social activities, such as community development, water resource control and utilization, and commodity questions. It also reported to the Council at its twenty-sixth session on the co-ordination between UNICEF programmes and the Regular and Expanded Technical Assistance Programmes of the United Nations.

The International Atomic Energy Agency participated in the ACC for the first time at the May 1958 session; the Committee refers to the recent consultations and those currently under way between the IAEA and several of the specialized agencies having an interest in atomic energy matters.

As requested by the Council at its twenty-second session, the Secretary-General has prepared a report dealing with the methods adopted by Governments to ensure co-ordination of their activities in different international organizations. This report will be considered by the Council at its twenty-sixth session.

As part of the general review of the work of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, the Council had before it, at its twenty-fourth session, a report containing the recommendations and suggestions of the Secretary-General for streamlining the work of the United Nations in these fields. A further report was prepared for the twenty-sixth session of the Council. These form part of a series of reports submitted to earlier sessions which have now become a permanent feature of the work of the Council. They are conceived as a continuing process of detailed examination of the work with a view to enabling the Council to consider how best to use the limited resources available to it, in the light of changing requirements.

Chapter III

QUESTIONS CONCERNING TRUSTEESHIP AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

A. TRUST TERRITORIES

1. Operation of the International Trusteeship system

The most noteworthy feature of the functioning of the International Trusteeship System during the year under review has been a general recognition on the part of the organs concerned, shared and in some cases inspired by the responsible Administering Authorities, that five of the ten territories under trusteeship are approaching a stage of advancement calling for important decisions to be made with more or less direct bearing on their future status.

In East Africa, Somaliland is nearing the point where it will consider the adoption of a constitution for an independent State. In West Africa, the wishes of the people of Togoland under French administration as to their future status are awaited following elections held under United Nations supervision. The Cameroons under French administration is considered by its Administering Authority to be close to the moment for establishing a reasonable time-table for emergence from trusteeship. The aspirations of Nigeria for independence in 1960 have led to the question being raised as to the future of the Cameroons under British administration, which is administered as part of Nigeria, and as to the means by which the people may be consulted concerning their future. In the Pacific, Western Samoa has embarked on the time-table of events designed to accord it cabinet government by 1960.

While these situations have attracted special interest in the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly, the organs have continued to apply the regular procedures of supervision both to the politically more advanced Trust Territories and to those not yet on the threshold of self-determination. The Council completed in July 1957 its twentieth session, in which it was primarily concerned with the Pacific Ocean Territories, Tanganyika and Somaliland; held in September a seventh special session to consider the report of the Commission dispatched by the General Assembly to Togoland under French administration; met in January to March 1958 for its twenty-first regular session, at which the review of African territories was its main business; and opened in June, 1958, its twenty-second session, turning again to the Pacific territories and Somaliland, in particular. During the year, it sent a visiting mission to East Africa for the fourth time and appointed another to go to West Africa late in 1958.

The annual review by the General Assembly of the operation of the Trusteeship System was notable, at the twelfth session, for the attention paid again to the question of the future of Togoland under French administration. On this item, hearings granted to political spokesmen from the Territory once more played a conspicuous part. Petitioners from the two Trust Territories of the Cameroons were also heard. In addition, the Assembly gave further attention to two particular problems confronting Somaliland, namely, its economic and financial future and the question of the delimitation of the frontier with Ethiopia.

Resolutions adopted on these matters by the Assembly, together with some of the observations and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council in the whole field of the administration of the Trust Territories, are referred to in the brief account of conditions in the Territories which is contained in the following section.

In addition, the Assembly adopted a number of resolutions of a more general character. It reaffirmed its previous resolutions inviting the Administering Authorities to estimate the period of time in which the Trust Territories would attain self-government or independence and recommending that measures should be taken to achieve this objective in the African Territories at an early date. It also asked the Trusteeship Council to pursue its study of rural economic development in the Trust Territories, to report on the use made of the scholarships offered by States Members to inhabitants of Trust Territories and to study the effects of the European Economic Community on the development of the Territories affected by it.

2. Conditions in the Trust Territories

(1) Trust Territories in West Africa

(*a*) Togoland under French administration

The destiny of the slightly more than one million people who inhabit Togoland under French administration has continued to be a major preoccupation of the organs concerned with trusteeship matters. The Commission established by General Assembly resolution 1046 (XI) of 23 January 1957 to examine the entire situation resulting from the practical application of a new Statute granted to Togoland in 1956 spent the period between 29 May and 30 June 1957 in the Territory and submitted its report to the Trusteeship Council in September 1957. The essence of the Commission's report was that, while important restrictions existed in the form of certain powers and competences still held by the Administering Au-

thority, Togoland possessed a large measure of internal autonomy, and there was little doubt that a trend of events had been set in motion which made inevitable a further transfer of powers. The future political evolution of the status of the Territory and its relationship with France should be left open for decision in accordance with the wishes of the people; in the meantime, it was suggested that the Territory might assume full responsibility for the modification of the Statute as it affected internal organization, and elections might be held by universal suffrage; and finally, as far as concerned the termination of trusteeship, at an appropriate time the people would need to be consulted by appropriate means, and in full agreement with the United Nations, as to their desires for the future status of the Territory.

From its seventh special session the Council transmitted the Commission's report to the General Assembly together with its opinion that the report, as well as statements which had been made on it by representatives of the French and Togoland Governments, provided a useful and constructive basis for consideration and action by the Assembly. At the latter's twelfth session, where leaders of the opposition parties in the Territory were also heard, the representatives of France and of the Togoland Government proposed at the outset the following programme of action: first, the existing Togoland legislature would approve a modified text of the Statute embodying additional transfers of powers; secondly, the legislature would be re-elected by universal adult suffrage and the revised Statute would enter into force; and finally, simultaneously with the first meeting of the new legislature, the trusteeship arrangements would automatically come to an end.

In the course of the debate in the Fourth Committee, this position was modified through the evolution of a draft resolution which, according to its sponsors, was based on the following time-table of events: first, all powers retained by France, with the exception of those concerning defence, diplomacy and currency, would be transferred to Togoland; secondly, elections would be held in 1958 under United Nations supervision for a new Legislative Assembly; thirdly, the newly elected Assembly would be free to make any proposals it wished as to the further modification of the Statute and the termination of trusteeship; and, finally, any such proposals would be communicated to the Trusteeship Council and then to the General Assembly.

The draft resolution, as amended and approved by the Fourth Committee, was adopted by the Assembly on 29 November 1957 as resolution 1182 (XII). Under its terms, the Assembly decided to elect a Commissioner to supervise the elections with the assistance of observers and staff appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Commissioner, and on 14 December it elected Mr. Max H. Dorsinville of Haiti to that post. Among its other provisions, the resolution requested the Administering Authority and the Government of Togoland to make, in consultation with the Commissioner, the arrangements for the organization and conduct of the elections. The Commissioner was requested to submit to the Trusteeship Council for its consideration and for transmission to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session a report on the organization, conduct and results of the elections. At the same time, the Administering Authority was invited to inform the Council concerning the carrying out of the prior transfer of powers, the results of the elections, the convening of the new legislature, and any wishes which might be expressed by that legislature concerning the Statute and the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. The Trusteeship Council, in turn, was requested to consider and report on these matters to the General Assembly so as to enable it, if so requested by the new Togoland Legislative Assembly and the Administering Authority, to reach a decision in the light of the circumstances then prevailing concerning the termination of the Agreement.

The Council is awaiting (June 1958) the reports of the United Nations Commissioner and of the Administering Authority. It is also scheduled to undertake its annual examination of conditions in the Trust Territory and of petitions relating to it.

(*b*) Cameroons under French administration

The results of the first year of the functioning of the new political institutions established in the Cameroons under French administration under the Statute applied by Decree of 16 April 1957 attracted the particular interest of the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-first session. The Council, praising both the Administering Authority and the Cameroons Government for the progress achieved in general, also commended the territorial institutions for the able manner in which they had exercised the considerable powers granted to them. It expressed its conviction that the Administering Authority would receive sympathetically any requests for further transfers of powers which the Cameroons legislature might present to it.

Political dissension in some parts of the Territory continued to manifest itself during the year preceding the Council's review of conditions there. It was expressed through petitions, of which more than 6,000 were received during 1957; through representations made before the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at the twelfth session by spokesmen of various groups; and through some further incidents within the Territory itself. Demands for a political amnesty and for the independence and the unification of the two Cameroons continued to be made by various groups. In resolution 1211 (XII), adopted on 13 December 1957, the General Assembly expressed the hope that, as a result of the application of appropriate measures, in particular the early promulgation of an amnesty law and the renunciation of the use of violence by all political parties, it would be possible to achieve conditions conducive to the early restoration of a normal situation in the disturbed area. Subsequently, at its twenty-first session, the Council deplored the continued recourse to violence in certain parts of the Territory by a segment of the population, and appealed to the persons concerned to co-operate with the remainder of the population in promoting normal political life. Noting with interest that an amnesty law had recently been promulgated, the Council hoped that an appeal for harmony which had been made by a new Prime Minister (who had been invested following a ministerial crisis in February 1958), as well as a liberal application of the law, would contribute to a substantial improvement in the situation.

As far as the future status of the two Territories of the Cameroons is concerned, the General Assembly in resolution 1211 (XII) expressed confidence that the appropriate steps to be taken by the Administering

Authorities would further facilitate the realization in both Territories of the final objectives of the Trusteeship System, in accordance with the free expression of the wishes of the populations concerned, taking into account any alternative as to their future status. The Trusteeship Council subsequently made a similar expression of confidence regarding the Cameroons under French administration. In this connexion, moreover, it took note of a declaration by the representative of France that the moment was no doubt near when the Administering Authority would establish, in complete agreement with the Cameroons Government, a reasonable time-table which would lead the Territory to its emergence from trusteeship.

Efforts made by the Administering Authority and the Cameroons Government to develop and diversify the economy were noted with satisfaction by the Council. It recommended that investments in the Territory should be promoted by all possible means, and that the Cameroons Government should participate as fully as possible in the preparation and implementation of foreign trade programmes. Satisfaction was also expressed with progress made in the social field, particularly in the status of women, housing and public health. Advances in education similarly won the commendation of the Council, which reaffirmed a previous hope that the establishment of a university in the relatively near future would be given consideration.

(c) Cameroons under British administration

The Trusteeship Council found the Cameroons under British administration on the threshold of changes, following a conference held in London in 1957 between representatives of Nigeria and the Trust Territory and the Secretary of State for the Colonies to review the constitutional arrangements for the two territories. Changes which would enhance the internal autonomy of the Federation of Nigeria as a whole and also, at the regional level, of the Southern Cameroons and the Northern Region of Nigeria (with which the Northern Cameroons is administered) were agreed upon at the conference.

The Council was also informed that a new Nigerian Parliament, to be elected in 1959-1960, would debate a resolution asking the United Kingdom Government to agree to Nigeria attaining full self-government within the British Commonwealth by a date in 1960. The Secretary of State had made a statement on the position of the Trust Territory when Nigeria became independent, to the effect that one possibility would be that the Cameroons should remain part of Nigeria, but that there could be no question of obliging the Trust Territory to do so contrary to its own wishes, and that before Nigeria became independent the people of the northern and southern sections of the Cameroons would have to say freely what their wishes were. The Trusteeship Council took note of these assurances; it requested the Administering Authority to inform it at an early date of the further measures necessary for the attainment by the Territory of the final objective of trusteeship and, in particular, the proposed arrangements for consulting the population; and it decided to defer its evaluation of the immediate constitutional changes until after the 1958 Visiting Mission had reported.

Turning to the economic situation of the Territory, the Council adopted observations and recommendations which reflected a concern that the primarily agricultural and pastoral resources should be further developed in order to improve African standards of living and also to raise the level of public revenues, especially in the semi-autonomous Southern Cameroons. It hoped that, through the expansion of credit facilities, the development of the co-operative movement and the encouragement of technical training, the indigenous inhabitants would take an increasing part in the development of economic resources.

The Council expressed the hope: that contacts between the peoples of the Northern and Southern Cameroons would be promoted; that all appropriate measures would be taken, in particular through the extension of the social and educational services, to enable women to enjoy before long the same status as men in all fields of life; that the medical services would be further expanded; that labour conditions would be further improved and trade union activity fostered; that steady progress would be made towards the goal of free primary education; and that the facilities for secondary and technical education would be expanded.

(2) Trust Territories in East Africa

(a) Somaliland under Italian administration

Continued progress by Somaliland under Italian administration towards its goal of independence by 1960 was reported to the Trusteeship Council at its twentieth session. The next major step in political advancement was expected then to be the holding of elections in the second half of 1958 for a legislative and constituent assembly, leading to the establishment by the end of the year of the four basic institutions of a sovereign State, namely, a constitution, a Head of State, a government and a parliament.

At its twenty-second session, the Trusteeship Council in reviewing the present situation has before it recent information from three sources, in particular: the Administering Authority, the United Nations Advisory Council, and the 1957 Visiting Mission. At its twentieth session, it learned that the existing Legislative Assembly had paved the way for a number of pieces of basic legislation, including penal, civil, labour and maritime codes. In preparation for the 1958 elections, a census of the rural and nomadic population, estimated in 1953 at nearly one and a quarter million people, had been undertaken. In this connexion, the Council expressed the hope that the question of extending the suffrage to women would be given urgent consideration by the Somali authorities.

Besides expressing its views on other aspects of the Territory's development, the Council at its twentieth session gave special attention, as also did the General Assembly subsequently, to the economic and financial situation of Somaliland as an independent State. The report of the survey mission sent to the Territory in 1956 by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was examined by the Council in the light of observations made on it by the Administering Authority, the Government of Somalia and the Advisory Council. The Council observed that continued progress had been achieved under existing plans for economic development and that, in all fields where possibilities of development existed, plans had been made at least until 1960. Evidently, however, the Territory would continue to require external technical and financial assistance for an indeterminate period after 1960 if it

was to avoid substantial reductions in public services and economic development plans. Estimates of the amount required varied from the equivalent of $4 million to $6 million annually. The Government of Italy announced its readiness to continue to make technicians available after 1960, and, for its part, the Government of Somalia pledged that it would give all appropriate encouragement and guarantees to foreign private investors. The Council welcomed these assurances and drew them to the attention of the General Assembly, to which it also suggested a number of other possibilities that might be explored to meet the situation after 1960. The Assembly went a step further at its twelfth session when, in resolution 1206 (XII) of 13 December 1957, it noted that the Administering Authority, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, would continue to explore ways of meeting the requirements of a viable, independent Somalia, and requested the Trusteeship Council, in consultation with them, to study the question and to explore, in particular, the possibilities which had been suggested by the Council.

The Government of Somalia has continued to press upon the United Nations the urgent need to solve another of the Territory's problems—that of defining the frontier with Ethiopia. At its twentieth session, the Trusteeship Council recalled the opinion which had been expressed by the General Assembly earlier in the year, in resolution 1068 (XI) of 26 February 1957, that, if the negotiations between Italy and Ethiopia should fail to achieve substantial results by the Assembly's twelfth session, it would be necessary for the two Governments to avail themselves of mediation or arbitration procedures. By the twelfth session, although some progress had been made, the negotiations had not resolved some of the major differences. By resolution 1213 (XII), adopted on 14 December 1957, the Assembly expressed the opinion that a final settlement could be achieved most expeditiously by a procedure of arbitration. It recommended that the parties should establish, if possible within three months, an arbitration tribunal to delimit the frontier in accordance with terms of reference to be agreed between the two Governments with the assistance of an independent person appointed by agreement between them. The tribunal would consist of three jurists, one appointed by Ethiopia, one by Italy and one by agreement between these two jurists, or, failing such agreement, by His Majesty the King of Norway. The Governments of Ethiopia and Italy were asked to report on the matter to the Assembly at its thirteenth session.

(*b*) Tanganyika

The existence of relatively small minorities of European and Asian origin alongside a large African population, now estimated at nearly nine million, continues to have an important bearing on the general policy followed by the Administering Authority of Tanganyika in constitutional development as in other fields. More than any other Trust Territory this, the largest in the Trusteeship System, poses problems in the adjustment of racial groups to one another against a background of accelerating political activity.

The Administering Authority has described as its eventual aim the establishment of a multi-racial society possessing multi-racial, or in effect non-racial, institutions of government. At present, the membership of governmental institutions reflects a special importance attached to the non-African groups in terms, not of their numbers, but of their contribution to economic and other development. It has been a concern of the Trusteeship Council, which examined conditions in Tanganyika twice during the period under review, that the separate representation of the racial groups should be understood to be merely a transitional phase. The Administering Authority, notably in a statement to the Council at its twentieth session, has emphasized that its whole policy, record and national outlook, as well as the terms of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, constitute a guarantee that the Territory's progress towards self-government or independence will be democratic. The 1957 Visiting Mission reported subsequently, however, that many Africans entertained doubts concerning the future of the multi-racial system and requested that the Administering Authority issue a declaration that the Territory would ultimately become a democratic and primarily African State. Believing that the Administering Authority's policy, as announced to the Council, was in accord with this objective, the Mission urged that all possible steps should be taken to inform the people concerning it.

The Administering Authority assured the Council at its twenty-first session that its policy had been and would continue to be given the widest publicity. It drew attention, in particular, to a recent statement by the Governor that the Administering Authority considered that its duty was to prepare the Territory as quickly and as thoroughly as possible for self-government in accordance with the objectives of the Trusteeship System. The Council welcomed this further statement, and urged the Administering Authority to study further ways of ensuring that the full meaning of its policies and intentions were made known to all sections of the population in readily understandable terms.

On the particular question of representation in the Legislative Council, in which there are equal numbers of African, Asian and European representative members, the Trusteeship Council had previously expressed hope that there would be further increases in African representation. Recalling this, and bearing in mind that the Visiting Mission had reported widespread opposition to the parity system, the Council welcomed an announcement that a constitutional review committee, to be established following legislative elections in September 1959, would be authorized to consider this matter. These elections are to be held within the framework of the parity system, each voter being required, in the case of all contested seats, to cast a vote for three candidates, one drawn from each race. Opposition by Africans to this arrangement, as well as to the restrictive nature of the voting qualifications, was reported by the Mission to the Council which, however, noted the explanations given by the Administering Authority to the effect, *inter alia*, that the elections constituted an experiment and that any change in the existing provisions would result in undesirable delay.

The general improvement in the economic development of the Territory and, in particular, a continuing increase in African agricultural productivity were noted with interest by the Council. Commenting upon a number of aspects of the economy, the Council expressed the hope that the application of a new policy concerning African land tenure, then in prospect, would lead to a progressive transformation of customary forms of tenure; expressed confidence that the Administering Authority would continue a policy of caution in regard

to the alienation of land; suggested that industrial, mining and commercial enterprises should be encouraged to train Africans for managerial posts and to associate Africans in every possible way with the enterprises; and expressed satisfaction at the opening of negotiations which might result in a visit to the Territory by a mission of the International Bank.

Observing the rapid growth of the trade-union movement in the Territory, the Council commended the Administering Authority for its efforts to provide training facilities for trade-union leaders. In educational matters, it concerned itself again with the desirability of unifying the educational system, which deals separately with the different racial groups, and expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would take a more positive lead in introducing interracial education as soon as possible.

(*c*) Ruanda-Urundi

Commending the Administering Authority as well as the population of Ruanda-Urundi (estimated at 4.49 million in 1956) for significant achievements, the Trusteeship Council expressed the opinion at its twenty-first session that the Territory had now reached a turning point in its evolution. It endorsed the view of its 1957 Visiting Mission that the Territory was in a position to assimilate an increasing number of far-reaching reforms, and it expressed the hope that transition to the establishment of democratic institutions would be carried out in the spirit of the Charter.

Among its particular observations, the Council noted with satisfaction that the territorial consultative body known as the Council of the Vice-Government-General had been transformed into a General Council, the successful operation of which it regarded as a very encouraging development. It hoped that further enlargement of the scope and responsibility of the legislative and executive powers would be accomplished in close co-operation between the Administering Authority and the people. The Council associated itself with the Visiting Mission's recommendation that the reforms to be introduced should continue along the following lines: increased resort to elections by universal suffrage; the granting of further responsibilities to local authorities and councils; and the gradual integration of the European and the indigenous administrations. In particular, the Council recommended that the Administering Authority should continue to increase the representation of the indigenous population in the General Council; that it should gradually confer legislative powers, so that this body might eventually become the legislature; and that a delegation of the General Council should be established as a consultative body which would be available for consultations with the Administration.

Ruanda-Urundi is regarded by the Council as essentially a poor country, over-populated and also overstocked with unprofitable cattle, and having in coffee only one really important export product. The Trusteeship Council commended the Administering Authority for its vigorous efforts to equip the Territory. It noted, in particular, the steps which had been taken to achieve fundamental reforms in the system of cattle-holding and land tenure; to increase the production of food crops, coffee and other cash crops; and, in order to promote industrialization, to undertake a search for mineral deposits and to develop hydroelectric power.

The Council took note of the fact that most of the restrictions which had been imposed in the past on the movement of indigenous persons, and whose abolition it had long been urging, had recently been removed. It also took note of certain labour enactments concerning the right of association, the settlement of disputes, and the creation of a pension scheme, and expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would introduce further measures to protect the interests of workers. Noting with satisfaction the work being done in both curative and preventive medicine, it urged the Administering Authority to continue to improve the training of medical personnel. The Council similarly expressed satisfaction at the increasing level of expenditure on education, but took note of the view of the Visiting Mission that the extension of primary education still presented an enormous task, particularly in the case of girls, and that facilities for secondary education, in spite of considerable progress in recent years, were still far from adequate.

(3) Trust Territories in the Pacific

(*a*) Western Samoa

The most highly developed of the Trust Territories in the Pacific Ocean, Western Samoa has now embarked on the agreed programme of constitutional steps designed to lead it to cabinet government by 1960. The first stage, noted with satisfaction by the Trusteeship Council at its twentieth session, was the grant to elected as well as official members of the Executive Council of the responsibility for specified departments of the government, this to be followed, on the setting up of a new legislature late in 1957, by the transformation of this Council into a Council of Ministers, with the High Commissioner presiding. The Trusteeship Council expressed confidence that the third stage — cabinet government, with a premier presiding over the Council of Ministers and leading the business of the legislature — would be completed according to schedule. The next significant step will be a change in the status of the New Zealand representative and the assumption by a Head of State of the proper functions of that office; its timing, the Council noted, would subsequently be the subject of discussion between the new Government of Western Samoa and the Government of New Zealand.

An aspect of this time-table of advanced constitutional progress which has retained the concern of the Trusteeship Council is that representation in the reformed organs is based, not on universal suffrage, but on a system of election through the *matai* (heads of large family groups), in deference to the wishes of the Samoan leaders themselves. The Council reiterated its hope that the people would come to accept universal suffrage, and it noted that the possibility at least of making legal provision for it was being discussed at that time.

The evident need to find ways of expanding agricultural production and of diversifying the economy generally had led the Council in the past to favour the framing of a comprehensive long-range economic development plan for the Territory, and it reiterated at its twentieth session a recommendation to this effect. A tangible sign of interest by the Samoans in economic development is to be found in the growth of the co-operative movement, and the Council congratulated both the Administering Authority and the people for this progress. In other observations and recommendations, it re-emphasized the need for basic labour legislation, while welcoming some steps taken in this field,

noted with satisfaction improvements in the health of the people and commended educational progress.

(*b*) New Guinea

The further extension of administrative control in New Guinea, and the adoption of a programme to complete the process by 1959, were noted with satisfaction by the Council at its twentieth session. The political development of the indigenous inhabitants, estimated to number about one and a quarter million, had continued mainly at the local level, where the number of villages under local government councils had increased to 150, with approximately 31,100 inhabitants. The Council noted with satisfaction the progress which this represented, and expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would proceed with the establishment of local bodies in other parts of the Territory. It also hoped that there would in the near future be a greater measure of indigenous representation in the Legislative Council for Papua and New Guinea, where two indigenous inhabitants of the Territory presently sat.

This Territory requires annually from the Administering Authority a substantial financial contribution to the budget, which is otherwise supported principally by import and export tariffs. The Council had previously suggested direct taxation as a means of increasing the local revenues, and it noted at its twentieth session that consideration of the question was under way. It expressed satisfaction at other aspects of economic development. In the social field, the Council continued to have doubts about the need for maintaining restrictions on the movement of indigenous persons at night in urban areas. It noted with satisfaction that substantial expenditures had been made on health services and hospital construction, and similarly expressed satisfaction at steps taken to raise the standards of teaching in the mission schools, and at a considerable increase in the number of children going to school.

(*c*) Nauru

The future of the small indigenous population of the island of Nauru after the phosphate deposits have been exhausted in perhaps forty years remained undetermined when the Council reviewed the problem at its twentieth session. The possibility of evacuating the people to some other area continues to be discussed, and a special committee of the Nauruan Local Government Council has been established. The Trusteeship Council recommended that the Administering Authority should make continued efforts to find a practical solution and submit to it concrete proposals for a solution which would accord with the wishes of the population and the provisions of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement.

In the meantime, the Council recommended that the Administering Authority should continue to encourage the Nauruan Local Government Council increasingly to exercise its powers, which are legislative in local matters but only consultative in territorial affairs; the Administering Authority stated that it would consider extending these powers once the organ had made fuller use of them. On the executive and administrative side, and also in the phosphate industry, all the leading posts — except for one in the Administration — still remained in the hands of non-indigenous persons, and the Council recommended to the Administering Authority that it continue its efforts to develop and implement training plans.

While the economy still depends entirely on the exports of phosphate, efforts have been made to develop a fishing industry and to find underground water for agricultural use. The Council hoped that these endeavours would be vigorously pursued. It also maintained its long-standing desire to have fuller information on the operations of the British Phosphate Commissioners. Other observations and recommendations made by the Council related to the need for further improvements in labour conditions, and to the satisfactory progress reported in Nauruan housing and in public health and education.

(*d*) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Reporting to the Security Council on conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, designated as a strategic area, the Trusteeship Council commended both the Administering Authority and the approximately 65,000 Micronesians for the general progress which had been achieved in the period preceding its twentieth session.

The situation of the various indigenous groups displaced from their home islands because of nuclear experiments again came under review; the Council noted with satisfaction that the Rongelap people, who had suffered ill effects from the tests in 1954, would be returned to their island in the immediate future, and also that a settlement had been reached for the compensation of the people removed from Bikini and Eniwetok in 1946-1947.

Elected leaders of the widely scattered island communities were brought to a conference in 1956, and a similar conference was to be held in 1957. The Council expressed satisfaction at these events, and hoped that such meetings, held as frequently as possible, would constitute an important step towards the promotion of a territorial consciousness. It also had praise for the functioning of the municipalities — the basic units of local government — and for the Administering Authority's efforts to extend their competence and otherwise improve them. It continued to hope for a transfer of the administrative headquarters of the Territory from Guam to a site within the Territory.

In the economic field, efforts made by the Administering Authority to establish stations for agricultural experiment and demonstration and to recruit additional agricultural specialists were noted with satisfaction by the Council. Progress made in matters of public health and education earned the Council's praise.

B. NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

1. Transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter

During the period under review, information was transmitted on fifty-five Territories, as compared with fifty-eight the previous year. This resulted from: the attainment of independence by Ghana and the Federation of Malaya; no information being received on two Territories; and information being transmitted for the first time on the Cocos Keeling islands, administered by Australia since 23 November 1955. (Previously the islands had been administered as a part of Singapore.)

As in previous years, the majority of Members transmitting information used as a guide the revised

Standard Form which the General Assembly adopted by resolution 551 (VI) and amended by resolution 930 (X). Some Members also transmitted information under the optional category in the revised Standard Form (Government) in accordance with Assembly resolutions 144 (II), 327 (IV) and 848 (IX).

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Secretary-General prepared for the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the General Assembly summaries on conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories in respect of which information had been transmitted, covering, respectively, the calendar year 1955 or the administrative year 1955-1956, and the calendar year 1956 or the administrative year 1956-1957. The former summaries, with analyses of certain aspects of economic conditions, were laid before the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its eighth session in July-August 1957, and the latter, with analyses of different aspects of social conditions, before the Committee at its ninth session in April-May 1958. At both sessions several Members attached specialist advisers to their delegations in accordance with Assembly resolutions 745 (VIII) and 933 (X).

2. Examination of information

(*a*) General

As requested by the General Assembly at its eleventh session (resolution 1052 (XI) of 20 February 1957), the Secretary-General reported to the Assembly at its twelfth session on the comparative costs of the various methods of reproducing the summaries of information. The report stated that although the system of fascicles reproduced by the offset process (which it had been proposed should replace the printed edition in two years out of three) had not been in use long enough for final judgement, it should secure a better distribution of information and the delays which had occurred should be reduced the following year, when there might be better elements for final judgement by the Assembly. The Fourth Committee at the twelfth session decided to postpone consideration of the question.

The question of delays in the transmission of information by some Administering Members was raised both at the eighth and ninth sessions of the Committee on Information and the hope was expressed that Members would do their utmost to comply with the terms of resolution 218 (III).

The term of office of Peru having expired, the Fourth Committee, acting on behalf of the General Assembly during its twelfth session, elected Brazil as a member of the Committee on Information for a period of three years.

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 933 (X), the Committee at its ninth session considered the question of its renewal. The Committee recommended to the Assembly a draft resolution which would: (1) continue the Committee for a period of three years on the same basis and with the same composition and terms of reference as provided in resolutions 332 (IV) of 2 December 1949, 646 (VII) of 10 December 1952 and 933 (X) of 8 November 1955; (2) invite members of the Committee to continue to attach to their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview; and (3) invite Administering Members to attach to their delegations indigenous persons specially qualified to speak on economic, social and educational policies in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(*b*) Economic conditions

In accordance with the programme of work laid down in General Assembly resolution 333 (IV) of 2 December 1949 and confirmed in resolution 933 (X), the Committee on Information at its eighth session gave special attention to economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. A special report on economic conditions was prepared for the Committee's consideration by a sub-committee consisting of Ceylon, China, France, Guatemala, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

In the special report, the Committee considered the information before it in the light of the general principles contained in its previous special report on economic conditions in 1954. The report stated that the fundamental aim of economic policy in Non-Self-Governing Territories should be to develop these Territories in the interests of all sectors of the population, to raise the standard of living by increasing individual real purchasing power, and to increase the total wealth of each Territory in order to make possible a higher standard of social services and administration. The Committee noted that economic policies as outlined in statements of the Administering Members continued to stress the objectives arising from this fundamental aim as defined by the Committee in 1954.

The economies of Non-Self-Governing Territories had, in general, continued to develop along the lines apparent since the war. While there had been no drastic structural change, a further shift towards a monetary economy had occurred. Long-term development plans had been continued and extended, and were aimed not so much at assisting desirable projects as at setting in motion a process of balanced development, based on scientific research and supported by material and technical assistance. Local authorities and indigenous inhabitants increasingly participated in the planning and execution of development programmes. Industrialization, the Committee considered, should not be regarded as an end in itself but as a means of raising the income levels of the population. It was recognized that industrialization would not change the basic economy of the majority of the Territories in the immediate future and that rural development would continue to be the key to their economic integration and national stability. The policy of Governments, therefore, should continue to encourage agricultural diversification and the production of the more nutritionally valuable foods. The Committee again observed that economic development should be pursued as an integral part of a general programme, and suggested that economic progress should be fostered through the fullest use of the elements of the traditional pattern of the indigenous society that could be adapted to new purposes. The development of co-operative societies closely linked to the basic needs of the people should be an important factor in social progress and prepare the people for the transition to a modern economy, Another promising area of combined economic and social operations was provided by the community development movement. This movement, as well as the *paysannat* schemes, the Committee noted, provided a wide range of social incentives to economic effort and subordinated narrow economic objectives to broader social goals and purposes. Finally, the Committee

considered that the successful evolution of the society in transition in the Territories depended to a great extent on the co-operation of the Administering Authorities with representative elements of the population and the training of leaders on as wide a scale as possible.

The Committee's special report on economic conditions was discussed by the Fourth Committee at the Assembly's twelfth session and approved by the General Assembly in resolution 1152 (XII) of 26 November 1957 as complementary to the reports approved in 1951 and 1954.

During the discussion of economic conditions at the eighth session of the Committee on Information, some Members referred to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and suggested that the Committee examine the possible effects on the economies of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee decided to circulate as a document the provisions of the Treaty establishing the Community and the provisions of the Applicatory Convention relating to the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Several Members expressed apprehension over the economic integration of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the European Economic Community and suggested that the question required further study. Members participating in the European Economic Community considered that the question could not be of immediate concern to the Committee since the Community would not be established until 1958. They also expressed their conviction that Territories associated with the Community would reap considerable benefits.

At the Assembly's twelfth session, the question was discussed by the Fourth Committee when it considered the report of the Committee on Information. The representative of France, speaking also on behalf of the States signatory to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, reserved the position of the participating States with regard to a debate on this subject at the twelfth session. Many Members referred to the possible effect on the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories through their association with the Community as provided in the Treaty and in the Implementing Convention.

A draft resolution, submitted by eighteen Powers, was discussed in the Fourth Committee; as revised, it provided that the Assembly would: (1) invite the Administering Members concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General information on the association with the European Economic Community of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration in conformity with Article 73 e of the Charter; (2) request the Secretary-General to prepare for the Assembly's next session a report on the developments connected with the association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community, taking into account the studies that may be undertaken in this connexion by the Economic and Social Council, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America and other international organs, in so far as these studies may be relevant to the economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories; and (3) decide to resume consideration of this question at the thirteenth session.

The draft resolution was approved by the Fourth Committee and adopted by the General Assembly on 26 November 1957 as resolution 1153 (XII).

(c) Social conditions

During its examination of economic conditions, the Committee on Information at its eighth session considered as one of the special topics the social aspects of economic development, and attention was drawn to the inter-relationship between problems of economic and social development.

At its ninth session, the Committee gave special attention to social conditions. In accordance with a programme of studies approved by the Committee at its previous session, the United Nations Secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization had prepared a number of studies relating to the problems of family and community in the context of economic and social change and to certain aspects of public health.

A special report on social conditions, to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirteenth session, was prepared for the consideration of the Committee by a subcommittee consisting of Ceylon, China, France, Guatemala, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. In this report, the Committee re-affirmed the basic concept of social development adopted by it in 1955. The emphasis, it stated, should be on the co-ordination of services for economic, social and educational development. Sustained progress could best be achieved if the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories took a full share in drawing up policies and in planning and carrying out development programmes. Responsibilities of Governments extended beyond the development of economic resources; it was equally important to develop human resources and to direct the forces and methods of change. In this context, community development had a major part to play and the Committee noted with satisfaction that steps were being taken to extend community development movements in many areas. The Committee considered that, with the rapid growth of urbanization in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the concern of social policy should be to create conditions indispensable for balanced urban growth. An essential prerequisite was the stabilization of the urban population which could be assisted by the improvement of material conditions of urban life, the payment of wages sufficient to maintain the family and the introduction of adequate family welfare and social security measures. Juvenile delinquency was one of the problems associated with rapid urbanization; the Committee considered that measures for its control and prevention might in the long run prove inadequate unless they were an integral part of a programme aimed, through a variety of social and economic measures, at strengthening the family as a basic unit of society.

The Committee also examined certain problems of land tenure. It noted that in Non-Self-Governing Territories land is the basic resource of the indigenous peoples and emphasized that land legislation and policies should take into account all social, economic and political factors, otherwise modernization of existing systems might fail. A lead had to be given by Governments in evolving a basic re-organization of the land tenure system which should also include adequate provisions to deal with the defects of individual tenures sometimes occurring in an exchange economy. In view of the rapidly increasing population, the Committee was

of the opinion that the greatest care should be taken in alienating further indigenous land.

With regard to public health and nutrition, the Committee reiterated the views previously expressed on the need to improve statistical data. Health conditions appeared to be steadily improving, but the burden of communicable disease was still considerable. The Committee stressed the importance of sanitation. The training of indigenous staff was essential for the expansion of the health services. The number of hospitals and hospital beds had increased, yet hospital facilities needed expansion in many Territories. The good start made in maternity work had revealed an urgent need for pediatricians. Progress had been made in studying and attacking the problem of malnutrition, and it was apparent that much remained to be done. The United Nations Children's Fund had provided assistance for mother and child health and nutrition and for the control of diseases affecting children. Health education was a most important problem and, in this connexion, the possible role of the school and of the community development movement was emphasized. WHO offered to assist in general planning surveys in some Territories of moderate size. The Committee noted that the gap between fertility and mortality rates appeared often to be widening, with a consequent danger that gains in production might be balanced by the increase in population.

In considering race relations, the Committee reiterated its view that effective means for establishing harmonious racial relations should be sought in legislation, administrative practice, education and enlightened public opinion. It endorsed the statement of the 1957 ILO Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories that, if social development in Africa was not to involve far-reaching conflict between different elements of the communities living in that continent, practical measures for promoting non-discrimination in employment needed to be applied. The Committee noted that a proposed Convention and a proposed Recommendation concerning discrimination in respect of employment and occupation and a draft resolution concerning the application of the proposed Convention in Non-Metropolitan Territories would be discussed at the forty-second session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation.

Among the other matters noted by the Committee in its special report were: the increased importance of the trade-union movement in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and its trend towards consolidation; an increase in the settlement of industrial disputes through various forms of negotiation; and the need for paying particular attention to workers' housing.

(*d*) Educational conditions

Since the Committee, at its eighth and ninth sessions, was principally concerned with economic and social conditions, respectively, it reviewed educational conditions only briefly. At its ninth session, it examined the question of mass communications. It indicated that in 1959, without prejudice to any decision that the General Assembly might take concerning the Committee's renewal, the Secretary-General's analyses of information from Non-Self-Governing Territories should again be principally concerned with problems of education.

3. General questions relating to the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter

The question arising from the Secretary-General's letter dated 24 February 1956

Following the admission to the United Nations of sixteen new Members in December 1955, the Secretary-General, on 24 February 1956, sent a communication to each of them, drawing attention to Chapter XI of the Charter and inviting them to inform him whether there were any Territories referred to in Article 73 for the administration of which any of them was responsible. Similar inquiries were addressed, on their admission to membership, to Japan, Morocco, the Sudan, Tunisia, Ghana and the Federation of Malaya.

Since the previous report, replies have been received from Spain, Japan, Ghana and the Federation of Malaya. Spain informed the Secretary-General that a reply in accordance with the spirit of the Charter was under active consideration. The other three Members stated that they were not responsible for the administration of any such Territories.

At the twelfth session of the General Assembly, the reply of Japan was brought to the attention of the Fourth Committee. As in the previous session, a debate arose on the question of the competence of the Assembly to interpret the application of Chapter XI of the Charter. On the one hand, it was maintained that the Charter was a multilateral treaty and that the obligations under Chapter XI were of the same nature as other obligations assumed by Members on admission to the United Nations. The General Assembly, therefore, was competent to decide on which Territories information should be transmitted. This competence was derived from Article 10 of the Charter and had been reasserted in Assembly resolution 222 (III) of 3 November 1948, 334 (IV) of 2 December 1949 and 742 (VIII) of 27 November 1953. On the other hand, it was stated that the examination of the constitutional situation of Members of the United Nations would be contrary to Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter. Since Article 73 e of the Charter provided for the transmission of information subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations might require, Members alone had the power to determine in accordance with their own constitutions whether information should be transmitted.

In view of the difference of opinion concerning the application of Chapter XI, it was proposed that the General Assembly establish a committee to examine the question of the transmission of information under Article 73 e, and to study a summary, prepared by the Secretary-General, of the opinions of Members as furnished in their replies to the communications of the Secretary-General regarding the transmission of information, in the relevant deliberations of the plenary meetings of the General Assembly or of the Committees concerned and in the opinions expressed in relevant treatises on the interpretation of the Charter. The Fourth Committee approved a seventeen-Power draft resolution to this effect by 42 votes to 27, with 8 abstentions. In the plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 26 November 1957, the view was expressed that the question was important within the provisions of Article 18, paragraph 2, of the Charter and should therefore be decided by a two-thirds majority. The General Assembly accepted this view. The draft resolution received

41 votes in favour, 30 against and 10 abstentions; it was not adopted, having failed to receive the required two-thirds majority.

4. The question of the voting procedure in the General Assembly on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories

In the general debate on Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Fourth Committee at the twelfth session, a draft resolution was submitted by Costa Rica, Greece, Iraq, Mexico, Morocco and Yugoslavia, proposing that the General Assembly request an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice concerning the voting procedure in matters relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories. As amended with the agreement of the sponsors, and adopted by the Fourth Committee, the resolution requested the Sixth Committee to give an opinion on the following points: (*a*) which is the voting majority applicable to resolutions of the General Assembly on matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories and (*b*) considering that matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories are not enumerated in Article 18, paragraph 2, would it be in accordance with the terms of the Charter to submit a resolution on Non-Self-Governing Territories to a two-thirds vote if an additional category to that effect has not been established for Non-Self-Governing Territories in the terms of Article 18, paragraph 3? When the Sixth Committee took up the question, a debate arose regarding its competence to express itself thereon. Meanwhile, the General Assembly at a plenary meeting took a decision on the item which comprised the question before the Sixth Committee (see section 3 above). The Fourth Committee was informed that, since the item on Non-Self-Governing Territories was no longer before the General Assembly, the Sixth Committee considered that it was not opportune to reply at the present session to the request of the Fourth Committee.

5. Report on progress in Non-Self-Governing Territories

In accordance with resolution 1053 (XI) of 20 February 1957, the Committee on Information at its eighth and ninth sessions was informed by the Secretary-General concerning the preparation of the report on progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories since the establishment of the United Nations. The report would consist of three main parts. The introduction would emphasize general trends in the Territories as shown by the information transmitted and the discussions in the General Assembly; the second part would consist of an analysis of progress in the economic, social and educational fields; whilst the third part would consist of separate summaries of information on conditions in individual Territories with particular reference to changes which have occurred between 1946 and 1956. Agreement had been reached with the specialized agencies concerned on a tentative timetable and on the distribution of the various sections of the report. It was suggested that, if the Committee were renewed on its present basis, it should, while giving primary consideration in 1959 to educational conditions, also examine the full summaries of information covering, instead of a three-year period, the period since the establishment of the United Nations. The first and second parts of the report, it was suggested, should be submitted to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session.

6. International collaboration for economic and social advancement

(*a*) International collaboration and technical assistance

At its eighth session, the Committee on Information considered a report by the Secretary-General on international collaboration for the economic, social and educational advancement of Non-Self-Governing Territories, a report on technical assistance provided by the United Nations and specialized agencies to the Territories and reports on the activities of UNESCO and WHO prepared by these organizations. The representatives of FAO, ILO and UNESCO also informed the Committee of the most recent activities of their organizations of interest to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Secretary-General's report on international collaboration summarized the decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Commissions on Human Rights and the Status of Women, as well as the scientific and technical co-operation achieved on a regional basis through the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, the Caribbean Commission, the South Pacific Commission, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Colombo Plan.

The report on international technical assistance reviewed the programmes of assistance provided to the Non-Self-Governing Territories over the period 1955-1957 by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies both under their regular and under their Expanded Programmes, as well as the aid provided by the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

At its ninth session, also, the Committee on Information considered a report by the Secretary-General on international technical assistance and reports by UNESCO, UNICEF and WHO on their activities in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The representatives of FAO, ILO and WHO made additional statements on the activities of their organizations in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Administering Members acknowledged the assistance provided to the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the United Nations, including UNICEF, and the specialized agencies, and provided the Committee with further information on the activities of their Governments within the framework of inter-governmental organizations.

Other Members commented on the fact that although new programmes had been developed by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and by specialized agencies, global expenditure on assistance in Non-Self-Governing Territories had fallen below the level of the previous year. The hope was expressed that technical assistance would be increasingly provided to assist Territories in the establishment of long-term services and programmes integrated in national plans of development.

(*b*) Scholarships

The Committee on Information at its eighth session considered a report by the Secretary-General to the

General Assembly, submitted in accordance with resolution 931 (X) of 8 November 1955, on offers of study and training facilities which had been received under resolution 845 (IX), inviting Members to make scholarships available to inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

As of 28 January 1957, the Secretary-General had received from fifteen Member States offers of a total of 247 scholarships. Most of the offers were for higher education. A total of 123 applications had been received, mainly from Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom. Fourteen awards by the offering States had been notified to the Secretary-General.

The Committee recommended a draft resolution which was adopted, with some drafting changes, by the General Assembly at its twelfth session, on 26 November 1957, as resolution 1154 (XII). By it the Assembly: (1) requested Members submitting their observations on the qualifications of the candidates and Members offering facilities to consider the applications with all possible speed; (2) requested the Secretary-General to give such assistance as was possible that might be sought by the Members concerned and by the applicants; (3) invited the offering States to inform the Secretary-General of the use made of the scholarships offered by them; and (4) requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual reports to the Assembly information on the action taken as a result of this resolution.

A supplementary report, bringing the previous report up to date, was also submitted to the twelfth session. It also included data on scholarships offered by Administering Members. Up to 1 October 1957, the Secretary-General had received offers of 250 scholarships from sixteen Member States under resolution 845 (IX). The States offering facilities were Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Greece, India, Iran, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the USSR, the United States and Yugoslavia. A total of 140 applications had been received; twenty-one scholarships had been awarded and seventeen not granted.

During the discussion in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, Israel announced that it also would offer scholarships under resolution 845 (IX).

At the ninth session of the Committee on Information, some Administering Members gave the Committee details of scholarships awarded by their Governments to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories and the representative of the Secretary-General gave an account of offers, applications and awards of scholarships, under resolution 845 (IX), covering the period 2 October 1957 to 6 May 1958. During this period, ten offers were made, fifty applications were received and eleven scholarships were awarded.

C. QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The General Assembly initiated during the year a new effort towards a negotiated settlement of the question of South West Africa.

In resolution 1143 (XII) of 25 October 1957, the Assembly, stressing the responsibility incumbent upon Member States to pursue every available means of negotiation and conciliation for the settlement of international problems, decided to establish a Good Offices Committee on South West Africa consisting of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and a third member (Brazil) nominated by the President to discuss with the Government of the Union "a basis for an agreement which would continue to accord to the Territory of South West Africa an international status". The Committee was requested to submit to the Assembly at its thirteenth session a report on activities for examination and decision by the Assembly in accordance with the Charter.

The Good Offices Committee held a number of meetings in London in May in order to undertake a preliminary study of its task and to establish contact with the Government of the Union. The latter invited it to go to Pretoria for discussions starting on 12 June 1958.

The General Assembly took other action on the question at its twelfth session, adopting six further resolutions on 25 October 1957. The Committee on South West Africa had submitted a fourth annual report covering its examination of conditions in the Territory, as far as information was available to it, and of petitions. It had again expressed the gravest concern over policies and methods of administration in the Territory. The Assembly adopted a resolution (1140 (XII)) approving this report and two others (1138 (XII) and 1139 (XII)), drafted by the Committee, relating to petitions. In a further resolution (1142 A (XII)), it commended the Committee for a study made at the Assembly's request, and contained in a special report, of forms of legal action open to organs of the United Nations, States Members of the United Nations, or former Members of the League of Nations. After drawing the attention of Member States to the failure of the Union to render annual reports, and to the legal action provided for in article 7 of the Mandate read with Article 37 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Assembly decided to resume consideration of the special report at its thirteenth session. In resolution 1142 B (XII), it requested the Committee to consider further the question of securing from the International Court advisory opinions in regard to the administration of the Territory, and to make recommendations concerning acts of the administration on which a reference to the Court might usefully be made as to their compatibility or otherwise with Article 22 of the Convenant of the League of Nations, the Mandate and the Charter.

By resolution 1141 (XII), the General Assembly reaffirmed the position which it had taken since 1946 to the effect that the Territory should be placed under trusteeship, asserting that, in the present conditions of political and economic development of the Territory, this would be the normal way of modifying its status.

Chapter IV

LEGAL QUESTIONS

1. International Court of Justice

(*a*) Jurisdiction of the Court

Acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction

Since the last annual report, three States which did not previously accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice have deposited declarations under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Court's Statute recognizing the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory.

By a declaration dated 18 July 1957, deposited with the Secretary-General on 22 July 1957, the Government of Egypt recognized as compulsory the Court's jurisdiction in all legal disputes that may arise under paragraph 9 (*b*) of that Government's Declaration of 24 April 1957, on the Suez Canal and the arrangements for its operation.

By a declaration dated 9 September 1957, deposited with the Secretary-General on 19 September 1957, the Government of Cambodia recognized as compulsory, for a period of ten years from the date of the deposit of the declaration and thereafter until notice of termination, on condition of reciprocity and subject to certain reservations, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes.

By a declaration dated 30 December 1957, deposited with the Secretary-General on 2 January 1958, the Government of the Sudan accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, on condition of reciprocity and subject to certain reservations, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the declaration.

Instruments conferring jurisdiction on the Court

The following treaties and other instruments registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat of the United Nations contained clauses conferring jurisdiction on the International Court of Justice in certain eventualities:

Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance (multilateral — done at New York on 20 June 1956).

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany (signed at Washington on 29 October 1954).

Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (multilateral — done at the Headquarters of the United Nations on 26 October 1956, came into force on 29 July 1957).

Agreement between Honduras and Nicaragua for submitting to the International Court of Justice their differences with respect to the award of His Majesty, the King of Spain, of 23 December 1906 (signed at Tegucigalpa and at Managua on 21 and 22 June 1957).

Agreement between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic for the establishment of Loran Transmitting Stations for the aid of navigation (signed at Washington on 19 March 1957).

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Norway and Japan (signed at Tokyo on 28 February 1957).

Agreement between Belgium and the Netherlands to refer to the International Court of Justice their dispute concerning the sovereignty over certain plots of land situated on the Belgium-Netherlands frontier (signed at The Hague on 7 March 1957).

Treaty of Amity, Economic Relations and Consular Rights between the United States of America and Iran (signed at Teheran on 15 August 1955).

Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the Netherlands and the United States of America (signed at The Hague on 27 March 1956).

Treaty of Friendship between the Philippines and Switzerland (signed at Manila on 30 August 1956).

Jurisdiction of the Court in advisory cases

Article XVII of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which came into force on 29 July 1957, provides that the General Conference and the Board of Governors are separately empowered, subject to authorization from the United Nations General Assembly, to request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question arising within the scope of the Agency's activities. By resolution 1146 (XII) of 14 November 1957, the General Assembly authorized the Agency to request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities other than questions concerning the relationship between the Agency and the United Nations or any specialized agency.

The Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, done at Geneva on 6 March 1948, came into force on 17 March 1958, when twenty-one States became parties to the Convention by depositing instruments of acceptance with the Secretary-General. Article 56 of the Convention provides that any legal question which cannot be settled by the means referred to in article 55 shall be referred by IMCO to the Court for an advisory opinion in accordance with Article 96 of the Charter. Authority to request such advisory opinions was conferred in 1948 by Assembly resolution 204 (III).

(*b*) Cases before the Court

1. *Case of certain Norwegian loans*
(France *v.* Norway)

On 6 July 1957, the International Court of Justice gave its Judgement in the case of certain Norwegian loans (between France and Norway).

The Court recalled that the loans in question were floated between 1885 and 1909: the French Government in its Application contended that the bonds contained a gold clause which varied in form from bond to bond, but which that Government regarded as sufficient in the case of each bond, this being disputed by the Norwegian Government. The convertibility into gold of notes of the Bank of Norway having been suspended on various dates since 1914, a Norwegian law of 15 December 1923 provided that "where a debtor has lawfully agreed to pay in gold a pecuniary debt in kroner and where the creditor refuses to accept payment in Bank of Norway notes on the basis of their nominal gold value, the debtor may request a postponement of payment for such period as the Bank is exempted from its obligation to redeem its notes in accordance with their nominal value". Protracted diplomatic correspondence took place from 1925 to 1955, in which the French Government contended that it would not seem that a unilateral decision could be relied upon as against foreign creditors and requested the recognition of the rights claimed by the French holders of the bonds involved. The Norwegian Government, being unprepared to agree to the various proposals for international settlement put forward by France, maintained that the claims of the bondholders were within the jurisdiction of the Norwegian courts and involved solely the interpretation and application of Norwegian law. The French bondholders refrained from submitting their case to the Norwegian courts. It was in these circumstances that the French Government referred the matter to the Court.

Such being the facts, the Court at the outset directed its attention to the Preliminary Objections of the Norwegian Government, beginning with the first of these Objections which related directly to the jurisdiction of the Court and which had two aspects. In the first place, it was contended that the Court, whose function is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, can be seized by means of a unilateral application only of legal disputes falling within one of the four categories of disputes enumerated in paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute and relating to international law. In the view of the Norwegian Government, the loan contracts were governed by municipal law and not by international law. In the second place, the Norwegian Government declared that if there should still be some doubt on this point it would rely upon the reservation made in the following terms by the French Government in its declaration accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court: "This declaration does not apply to differences relating to matters which are essentially within the national jurisdiction as understood by the Government of the French Republic". The Norwegian Government considered that, by virtue of the clause of reciprocity which is embodied in Article 36, paragraph 3, of the Statute and contained in the corresponding Norwegian declaration, Norway had the right to rely upon the restrictions placed by France on her own undertakings. Convinced that the dispute was within domestic jurisdiction, the Norwegian Government requested the Court to decline, on grounds that it lacked jurisdiction, the function which the French Government would have it assume.

The Court considered the second ground of this Objection and noted that the jurisdiction of the Court in the present case depended upon the declarations made by the parties on condition of reciprocity; and that, since two unilateral declarations were involved, such jurisdiction was conferred upon the Court only to the extent to which the Declarations coincided in conferring it. Consequently, the common will of the parties, which was the basis of the Court's jurisdiction, existed within the narrower limits indicated by the French reservation. The Court reaffirmed this method of defining the limits of its jurisdiction which had already been adopted by the Permanent Court of International Justice. In accordance with the condition of reciprocity, Norway, equally with France, was entitled to except from the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court disputes understood by Norway to be essentially within its national jurisdiction.

The French Government pointed out that between France and Norway there existed a treaty which made the payment of any contractual debt a question of international law and that in this connexion the two States could not therefore speak of domestic jurisdiction. But the aim of the treaty referred to, the Second Hague Convention of 1907 respecting the limitation of the employment of force for the recovery of contract debts, was not to introduce compulsory arbitration; the only obligation imposed by the Convention was that an intervening Power should not have recourse to force before it had tried arbitration. The Court could, therefore, find no reason why the fact that the two parties were signatories to the Second Hague Convention should deprive Norway of the right to invoke the reservation in the French declaration. The French Government also referred to the Franco-Norwegian Arbitration Convention of 1904 and to the General Act of Geneva of 26 September 1928. Neither of these references, however, could be regarded as sufficient to justify the view that the Application of the French Government was based upon the Convention or the General Act: the Court would not be justified in seeking a basis for its jurisdiction different from that which the French Government itself set out in its Application and by reference to which the case had been presented by both parties to the Court.

The Court noted that from one point of view it might be said that the second ground of the first Objection which was based on the reservation in the French declaration was solely subsidiary in character. But, in the opinion of the Court, the second ground could not be regarded as subsidiary, in the sense that Norway would invoke the French reservation only in the event of the first ground of this Objection being held to be legally unfounded. The Court's competence was challenged on both grounds and the Court was free to base its decision on the ground which in its judgement was more direct and conclusive. Not only did the Norwegian Government invoke the French reservation, but it maintained the second ground of its first Objection throughout. Abandonment could not be presumed or inferred; it had to be declared expressly.

The Court did not consider that it should examine whether the French reservation was consistent with the undertaking of a legal obligation and was compatible with Article 36, paragraph 6, of the Statute. The validity of the reservation had not been questioned by the parties. It was clear that France fully maintained its declaration, including the reservation, and that Norway relied upon the reservation. In consequence, the Court had before it a provision which both parties to the dispute regarded as constituting an expression of their common will relating to the competence of the Court. The Court gave effect to the reservation as it stood and as the parties recognized it.

For these reasons, the Court, by 12 votes to 3, found that it was without jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the dispute which had been brought before it by the Application of the French Government.

Judge Moreno Quintana appended to the Judgement a declaration stating that he considered that the Court was without jurisdiction for a reason different from that given in the Judgement. Vice-President Badawi and Judge Sir Hersch Lauterpacht appended to the Judgement of the Court statements of their individual opinions. Judges Guerrero, Basdevant and Read appended to the Judgement of the Court statements of their dissenting opinions.

2. *Interhandel Case*
(Switzerland *v.* United States of America)

The Interhandel Case was brought before the Court by an Application of the Swiss Government of 2 October 1957, by which the Court was asked to declare that the Government of the United States of America was under an obligation to restore to Interhandel, a company entered in the Commercial Register of Basle, its assets which had been vested in the United States as from 1942, and, in the alternative, that the dispute was one fit for submission for judicial settlement, arbitration or conciliation. On 3 October, the Swiss Government asked the Court to indicate, as an interim measure of protection, and for as long as the case was pending, that the United States should not part with those assets and, in particular, should not sell the shares in the General Aniline and Film Corporation belonging to Interhandel.

On 11 October 1957, the United States Government filed a Preliminary Objection, under article 62 of the Rules of Court, on the ground that it had determined the sale or other disposition of the shares in question was a matter essentially within its domestic jurisdiction. The declaration of acceptance by the United States of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court contains a reservation excluding disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States of America as determined by the United States of America.

The Court, treating the request for interim measures as a matter of priority, heard argument on 12 and 14 October 1957. The Court also took cognizance of written communications subsequently submitted by the parties. These included a communication on behalf of the United States Government indicating the course of certain proceedings in the American courts relating to Interhandel and stating that the United States Government was "not taking action at the present time to fix a time schedule for the sale of the shares of the General Aniline and Film Corporation".

The decision of the Court was given in its Order of 24 October 1957. The Court held that the request for interim measures fell to be dealt with in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 61 of the Rules of Court, whereas the objection raised by the United States required the application of a different procedure, namely, that laid down in Article 62 of the Rules. The Court accordingly, while indicating that it in no way prejudged the issue of its jurisdiction, proceeded to deal with the request for interim measures of protection, for which purpose it was necessary for it to "ascertain what is required by the circumstances to preserve the respective rights of the parties pending the decision of the Court".

Since, in the light of the information furnished to the Court, it appeared that, according to the law of the United States, the sale of the shares could only be effected after termination of a judicial proceeding at present pending in that country in respect of which there was no indication as to its speedy conclusion, and since such a sale was therefore conditional upon a judicial decision rejecting the claims of Interhandel, and having regard to the statement of the United States Government that it was not taking action at the present time to fix a time schedule for the sale of the shares, the Court came to the conclusion that it did not appear that the circumstances required the indication of the provisional measures requested by Switzerland and found that there was no need to indicate such measures.

To the Order were appended a separate opinion by Judge Klaestad (with which President Hackworth and Judge Read concurred) who considered that the Court was without jurisdiction; a separate opinion by Judge Sir Hersch Lauterpacht, who, while agreeing with the operative part of the Order, also considered that the Court lacked jurisdiction; a declaration by Judge Wellington Koo, who agreed with the operative part while not concurring in the reasons on which it was based; and a declaration by Judge Kojevnikov, who was unable to agree with the Order.

Time-limits have been fixed for the filing of the Memorial and of the Counter-Memorial or any Preliminary Objections. The Memorial has been filed in the Registry.

3. *Case concerning Right of Passage over Indian Territory* (Portugal *v.* India)

On 26 November 1957, the Court gave its Judgement in the case concerning Right of Passage over Indian Territory (Preliminary Objections) between Portugal and India.

The case was submitted by Application of the Portuguese Government requesting the Court to recognize and declare that Portugal is the holder or beneficiary of a right of passage between its territory of Damão (littoral Damão) and its enclaves of Dadra and Nagar-Aveli and between each of the latter, and that this right comprises the faculty of transit for persons and goods, including armed forces, without restrictions or difficulties and in the manner and to the extent required by the effective exercise of Portuguese sovereignty in the said territories; that India has prevented and continues to prevent the exercise of the right in question, thus committing an offence to the detriment of Portuguese sovereignty over the enclaves and violating its international obligations; and to adjudge that India should put an immediate end to this situation by allowing Portugal to exercise the right of passage thus claimed. The Application expressly referred to Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute and to the declarations by which Portugal and India had accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

The Government of India for its part raised six Preliminary Objections to the jurisdiction of the Court.

The first Preliminary Objection was to the effect that a condition in the Portuguese declaration of 19 December 1955 accepting the jurisdiction of the Court reserved for that Government "the right to exclude from the scope of the present declaration at any time during its validity any given category or categories of disputes by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with effect from the moment of such notification" and was incompatible with the object

and purpose of the Optional Clause, with the result that the declaration of acceptance was invalid.

The Court, by 14 votes to 3, rejected this Objection, holding that the words used in the condition, construed in their ordinary sense, meant simply that a notification under that condition applied only to disputes brought before the Court *after* the date of the notification. No retroactive effect could thus be imputed to such a notification. In this connexion the Court referred to the principle which it had laid down in the *Nottebohm* case in the following words: "An extrinsic fact such as the lapse of the declaration by reason of the expiry of the period or of denunciation cannot deprive the Court of the jurisdiction already established". The Court added that this principle applied both to total denunciation, and to partial denunciation as contemplated in the impugned condition of the Portuguese declaration.

India having contended that this condition had introduced into the declaration a degree of uncertainty as to reciprocal rights and obligations which deprived the acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court of all practical value, the Court held that, as declarations and their alterations made under Article 36 of the Statute had to be deposited with the Secretary-General, it followed that, when a case was submitted to the Court, it was always possible to ascertain what were, at that moment, the reciprocal obligations of the parties in accordance with their respective declarations. Although it was true that during the interval between the date of the notification to the Secretary-General and its receipt by the parties to the Statute, there might exist some element of uncertainty, such uncerainty was inherent in the operation of the system of the Optional Clause and did not affect the validity of the condition contained in the Portuguese declaration. The Court noted that, with regard to any degree of uncertainty resulting from the right of Portugal to avail itself at any time of the condition in its acceptance, the position was substantially the same as that created by the right claimed by many signatories of the Optional Clause, including India, to terminate their declarations of acceptance by simple notification without any obligatory period of notice. It recalled that India had done so on 7 January 1956, when it notified the Secretary-General of the denunciation of its declaration of 28 February 1940 (replied upon by Portugal in its Application), for which it simultaneously substituted a new declaration incorporating reservations which were absent from its previous declaration. By doing so, India achieved in substance the object of the condition in Portugal's declaration.

Moreover, in the view of the Court, there was no essential difference with regard to the degree of uncertainty between a situation resulting from a right of total denunciation and that resulting from the condition in the Portuguese declaration which left open the possibility of a partial denunciation. The Court further held that it was not possible to admit as a relevant differentiating factor that while in the case of total denunciation the denouncing State could no longer invoke any rights accruing under its declaration, in the case of a partial denunciation under the terms of the Portuguese declaration, Portugal could otherwise continue to claim the benefits of its acceptance. The principle of reciprocity made it possible for other States, including India, to invoke against Portugal all the rights which it might thus continue to claim.

A third reason alleged for the invalidity of the Portuguese condition was that it offended against the basic principle of reciprocity underlying the Optional Clause, inasmuch as it claimed for Portugal a right which in effect was denied to other signatories whose declarations did not contain a similar condition. The Court was unable to accept this contention. It held that if the position of the parties as regards the exercise of their rights was in any way affected by the unavoidable interval between the receipt by the Secretary-General of the appropriate notification and its receipt by the other signatories, that delay operated equally in favour of or against all signatories of the Optional Clause.

The Court also refused to accept the contention that the condition in the Portuguese declaration was inconsistent with the principle of reciprocity inasmuch as it rendered inoperative that part of paragraph 2 of Article 36 which refers to the acceptance of the Optional Clause in relation to States accepting "the same obligation". It was not necessary that "the same obligation" should be irrevocably defined at the time of acceptance for the entire period of its duration; that expression simply meant no more than that, as between the States adhering to the Optional Clause, each and all of them were bound by such identical obligations as might exist at any time during which the acceptance was mutually binding.

As the Court found that the condition in the Portuguese declaration was not inconsistent with the Statute, it was not necessary for it to consider the position whether, if it were invalid, its invalidity would affect the declaration as a whole.

The second Preliminary Objection was based on the allegation that since the Portuguese Application of 22 December 1955 was filed before a copy of the declaration of Portugal accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court could be transmitted to other Parties to the Statute by the Secretary-General in compliance with Article 36, paragraph 4, of the Statute, the filing of the Application had violated the equality, mutuality and reciprocity to which India was entitled under the Optional Clause and under the express condition of reciprocity contained in its declaration of 28 February 1940 accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

On this point, the Court stated that two questions had to be considered: first, in filing its Application on the day following the deposit of its declaration of acceptance, did Portugal act in a manner contrary to the Statute? secondly, if it did not, did it thereby violate any right of India under the Statute or under its declaration?

India maintained that, before filing its Application, Portugal ought to have allowed such period to elapse as would reasonably have permitted other signatories of the Optional Clause to receive from the Secretary-General notification of the Portuguese declaration.

The Court was unable to accept this contention. The contractual relation between the Parties and the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court resulting therefrom are established "*ipso facto* and without special agreement" by the fact of the making of the declaration. A State accepting the jurisdiction of the Court must expect that an Application may be filed against it before the Court by a new declarant State on the same day on which that State deposits its acceptance with the Secretary-General.

India had contended that acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction became effective only when the Secretary-General had transmitted a copy thereof to the Parties.

The Court held that the declarant State was concerned only with the deposit of its declaration with the Secretary-General and was not concerned with the duty of the Secretary-General or the manner of its fulfilment. The Court could not read into the Optional Clause the requirement that an interval should elapse subsequent to the deposit of the declaration. Any such requirement would introduce an element of uncertainty into the operation of the Optional Clause system.

As India had not specified what actual right which she derived from the Statute and the declaration had been adversely affected by the manner of the filing of the Application, the Court was unable to discover what right had in fact thus been violated.

Having arrived at the conclusion that the Application was filed, India had been unable to avail itself on the the Statute nor in violation of any right of India, the Court, by 15 votes to 2, dismissed the second Preliminary Objection.

The Court next dealt with the *fourth Preliminary Objection* which was also concerned with the manner in which the Application had been filed. By this Objection it was contended that since India had no knowledge of the Portuguese declaration before the Application was filed, India had been unable to avail itself on the basis of reciprocity of the condition in the Portuguese declaration enabling it to exclude from the jurisdiction of the Court the dispute which was the subject matter of the Application. The Court merely recalled what it had said in dealing with the Second Objection, in particular that the Statute did not prescribe any interval between the deposit of a declaration of acceptance and the filing of an Application, and it dismissed this Objection by 15 votes to 2.

The third Preliminary Objection was based on the absence, prior to the filing of the Application, of diplomatic negotiations which would have made it possible to define the subject matter of the claim. The Court found that a substantial part of the exchange of views between the parties prior to the filing of the Application was devoted to the question of access to the enclaves, that the correspondence and notes laid before the Court revealed the repeated complaints of Portugal on account of denial of transit facilities, and that the correspondence showed that negotiations had reached a deadlock. Assuming that Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute, by referring to legal disputes, did require a definition of the dispute through negotiations, the condition had been complied with. The Court accordingly rejected this Objection by 16 votes to 1.

The fifth Preliminary Objection was based on a reservation in the Indian declaration of acceptance which excluded from the jurisdiction of the Court disputes in regard to questions which, by international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Government of India. That Government asserted that the facts and the legal considerations adduced before the Court did not permit the conclusion that there was a reasonably arguable case for the contention that the subject matter of the dispute was outside its domestic jurisdiction.

The Court noted that the facts on which the submissions of India were based were not admitted by Portugal and that elucidation of those facts and their legal consequences would involve an examination of the practice of the British, Indian and Portuguese authorities in the matter of the right of passage, in particular to determine whether this practice showed that the parties had envisaged this right as a question which according to international law was exclusively within the jurisdiction of the territorial sovereign. All these and similar questions could not be examined at this preliminary stage without prejudging the merits. Accordingly, the Court decided, by 13 votes to 4, to join the fifth Objection to the merits.

Finally, in its *sixth Preliminary Objection,* the Government of India contended that the Court was without jurisdiction on the ground that India's declaration of acceptance was limited to "disputes arising after 5 February 1930 with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date". The Government of India argued: first, that the dispute submitted to the Court by Portugal did not arise after 5 February 1930 and, secondly, that in any case, it was a dispute with regard to situations and facts prior to that date.

In dealing with this Objection, the Court held that to ascertain the date on which the dispute had arisen it was necessary to examine whether or not the dispute was only a continuation of a dispute on the right of passage which had arisen before 1930. The Court having heard conflicting arguments regarding the nature of the passage formerly exercised was not in a position to determine these two questions at this stage.

Nor did the Court have at present sufficient evidence to enable it to pronounce on the question whether the dispute concerned situations or facts prior to 1930. Accordingly, by 16 votes to 2, it joined the sixth Preliminary Objection to the merits.

The Government of Portugal, while disclaiming any intention of invoking the provisions of Article 41 of the Statute (relating to the indication of provisional measures), had added to its submissions a request to the Court that it should recall to the parties the universally admitted principle that they should facilitate the accomplishment of the task of the Court by abstaining from any measure capable of exercising a prejudicial effect in regard to the execution of its decision or which might bring about either an aggravation or an extension of the dispute. The Court did not consider that in the circumstances of the case it should comply with this request of the Government of Portugal.

The Court then declared the proceedings on the merits resumed and fixed time-limits for the subsequent procedure.

Judge Kojevnikov stated that he could not concur either in the operative clause or in the reasoning of the Judgement because, in his opinion, the Court should, at the present stage of the proceedings, have sustained one or indeed more of the Preliminary Objections. Vice-President Badawi and Judge Klaestad appended to the Judgement statements of their dissenting opinions. Mr. Fernandes, Judge *ad hoc,* concurred in the dissenting opinion of Judge Klaestad, and Mr. Chagla, Judge *ad hoc,* appended to the Judgement a statement of his dissenting opinion.

4. *Case concerning the application of the Convention of 1902 governing the Guardianship of Infants* (Netherlands *v.* Sweden)

Proceedings were instituted in this case by an Application filed by the Government of the Netherlands on 10 July 1957. The Application relates to the case of an infant, born in Sweden in 1945 of a Dutch father and a mother of Swedish nationality before her

marriage. It is stated that the child possessed Dutch nationality and that, after the death of the mother in 1953, the Swedish authorities took measures in respect of the infant with regard to her guardianship, known as "skyddsuppfostran", whereas the Dutch authorities likewise made provision for her guardianship in accordance with the law of the Netherlands. In spite of appeals prosecuted by the Dutch guardians and representations made by the Government of the Netherlands, these measures were maintained. The Dutch Government contends that the Swedish authorities have acted contrary to the provisions of the 1902 Convention governing the guardianship of infants, and seeks a declaration that Sweden is under an obligation to end these measures.

The Application founds the jurisdiction of the Court in this case on the acceptance by both parties of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court by virtue of the declarations which they made in pursuance of Article 36 of the Statute (the Swedish declaration of 6 April 1957 and the Netherlands declaration of 1 August 1956).

Time-limits have been fixed for the pleadings, of which the Memorial and the Counter-Memorial have already been filed. It is anticipated that the case will be ready for hearing in the autumn of 1958.

5. *Case concerning the aerial incident of 27 July 1955* (Israel *v.* Bulgaria)

On 16 October 1957, an Application was filed on behalf of the Government of Israel instituting proceedings against Bulgaria.

The case relates to an aerial incident which occurred on 27 July 1955, when an aircraft belonging to an Israel airline company was shot down on Bulgarian territory by units of the Bulgarian security forces, its fifty-one passengers and seven crew members being killed. The Government of Israel has claimed damages from the Bulgarian Government through diplomatic channels. The negotiations not having proved successful, it requests the Court to declare that Bulgaria is responsible under international law for the loss and damage caused and to determine the amount of compensation due.

For the purpose of establishing the jurisdiction of the Court, the Application invokes the declarations by the two States involved accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, namely, the declaration of acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction by Israel, dated 3 October 1956, and Bulgaria's acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction on 29 July 1921, on the occasion of the deposit of the instrument of that country's ratification of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Time-limits have been fixed for the Memorial and the Counter-Memorial, of which the former has already been filed.

6. *Case concerning the aerial incident of 27 July 1955* (United States of America *v.* Bulgaria)

On 28 October 1957, an Application was filed on behalf of the Government of the United States of America instituting proceedings against Bulgaria.

The case relates to an aerial incident which occurred on 27 July 1955, when an aircraft belonging to an Israel airline company was shot down on Bulgarian territory by Bulgarian forces. All the passengers, who included several United States citizens, were killed.

As set forth in the Application and annexed documents (exchange of Notes between the two Governments concerned), the Bulgarian Government accepted liability to the United States Government for the damage thus caused to its nationals and promised compensation, but subsequently repudiated all liability. The United States Government seeks a finding of the Court that the Bulgarian Government is liable for the damage caused and claims an award of damages.

With regard to the jurisdiction of the Court, the United States Government notes that the dispute concerns matters of the character specified in Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, and submits to the jurisdiction of the Court for the purposes of the case. It further invokes the acceptance by Bulgaria of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court by virtue of the signature of its representative to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and contends that this acceptance became effective as to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice by virtue of Article 36, paragraph 5, of the Statute of the Court upon the date of admission of Bulgaria into the United Nations.

Time-limits have been fixed for the filing of the Memorial and the Counter-Memorial.

7. *Case concerning the aerial incident of 27 July 1955* (United Kingdom *v.* Bulgaria)

On 21 November 1957, an Application was filed on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland instituting proceedings against Bulgaria.

The case relates to an aerial incident which occurred on 27 July 1955, when an aircraft belonging to an Israel airline company was shot down on Bulgarian territory by Bulgarian forces. All the passengers and crew, including British subjects, were killed.

As set forth in the Application and annexed documents (exchange of Notes between the two Governments concerned), the Bulgarian Government accepted liability to the Government of the United Kingdom for the damage thus caused to its nationals and promised compensation, but subsequently repudiated all liability. The United Kingdom Government seeks a declaration that the Bulgarian Government is responsible under international law for the loss of life and damage caused, and claims an award of damages.

For the purpose of establishing the jurisdiction of the Court, the Application invokes the declarations by the two States involved accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, namely, the United Kingdom declaration dated 18 April 1957, and the Bulgarian acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, made on 29 July 1921, when the instrument of Bulgaria's ratification of the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice was deposited. That acceptance, it is contended, became effective as to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice by virtue of Article 93, paragraph 1, of the Charter and Article 36, paragraph 5, of the Statute of the Court, on the date of Bulgaria's admission to membership of the United Nations.

Time-limits have been fixed for the filing of the Memorial and the Counter-Memorial.

8. *Case concerning sovereignty over certain frontier land* (Belgium/Netherlands)

On 27 November 1957, the Court was notified of a Special Agreement concluded between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, signed

at The Hague on 7 March 1957, and ratified in Brussels on 19 November 1957. By this Special Agreement, the Netherlands and Belgium submit a dispute to the Court concerning sovereignty over certain plots of land situated in the frontier region of Baerle-Nassau and Baerle-Duc.

The Court is requested to determine to which of the two States sovereignty over the area in question belongs.

Time-limits have been fixed for the Memorial and the Counter-Memorial, of which the former has already been filed.

(c) Other activities

A number of instruments registered or filed and recorded with the Secretary-General of the United Nations during the period under review contained provisions conferring upon the President of the Court the power to make certain appointments in eventualities provided for in the instruments. The power is usually that of appointing umpires or arbitrators to arbitration tribunals to be established in the event of disputes between parties. Examples of such provisions may be found in the following instruments:

Agreements concluded by the United Nations (by exchange of letters) concerning the service with the United Nations Emergency Force of national contingents provided by the Governments of Finland, Sweden, Norway, Canada, Denmark, Brazil, India and Yugoslavia.

Air Transport Agreement between the United States of America and India (signed at New Delhi on 3 February 1956).

Agreement between the United States of America and Paraguay relating to the guaranty of private investment (signed at Asunción on 28 October 1955).

Agreement between the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany regarding operation of certain radio installations from within the Federal Republic (signed at Bonn on 11 June 1952).

Air Transport Agreement between the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany (signed at Washington on 7 July 1955).

Convention concerning customs facilities for touring (multilateral — done at New York on 4 June 1954).

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement between the United States of America and Jordan relating to guaranties under the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (signed at Amman on 10 July and 24 September 1956).

Customs Convention on the temporary importation of private road vehicles (multilateral — done at New York on 4 June 1954).

Agreement between Italy and France relating to the construction and operation of a tunnel under Mont Blanc (signed at Paris on 14 March 1953).

Reparations Agreement between the Philippines and Japan (signed at Manila on 9 May 1956).

Air Transport Agreement between the United States of America and Korea (signed at Washington on 24 April 1957).

Guarantee Agreements and Loan Agreements concluded by various States with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(d) Composition of the Court and of the Chamber of Summary Procedure

On 1 October 1957, the General Assembly and the Security Council elected five Judges to fill the vacancies arising on the expiry, on 5 February 1958, of the terms of office of Judges Winiarski (Poland), Zoričić (Yugoslavia), Badawi (Egypt), Read (Canada), and Wellington Koo (China). The following were elected: Judges Winiarski (Poland), Badawi (Egypt), Wellington Koo (China), Sir Percy Spender (Australia) and Spiropoulos (Greece).

The President of the Court is Mr. Helge Klaestad; the Vice-President is Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan. They were elected to these offices on 17 April 1958, for a three-year term.

On the same date, the Court constituted its Chamber of Summary Procedure for the ensuing year. The following Members of the Court were elected to form the Chamber:

Members: President Klaestad, Vice-President Zafrulla Khan, Judges Basdevant, Winiarski and Armand-Ugón.

Substitute members: Judges Hackworth and Badawi.

2. International Law Commission

(a) Ninth session of the Commission

The International Law Commission held its ninth session at Geneva from 23 April to 28 June 1957; additional information to that given, on the initial phase of the session, in the previous report is contained below.

After completing its discussion of diplomatic intercourse and immunities on the basis of a report submitted by Mr. A. E. F. Sandström, special rapporteur, the Commission adopted a provisional draft with commentaries, which was subsequently, at the Commission's request, transmitted to Governments for their observations. The Commission requested the special rapporteur to submit to it a report on the issue of "*ad hoc* diplomacy", concerning the questions of roving envoys, diplomatic conferences and special missions.

The Commission held a general discussion of the second report on State responsibility prepared by the special rapporteur, Mr. F. V. García-Amador, and requested him to continue his work on this subject.

As regards arbitral procedure, a Committee of nine members, appointed by the Commission to report on the questions involved in General Assembly resolution 989 (X) of 14 December 1955, concluded that, in order that detailed work could usefully be accomplished, the full Commission should decide whether the draft prepared by the Commission at its fifth session (1953) ultimately should take the form of a convention or of a set of rules which might inspire States in the drawing up of provisions for inclusion in international treaties and special arbitration agreements. The full Commission decided in favour of the latter course. The Commission then discussed certain key articles in the revised draft, submitted by the special rapporteur, Mr. Georges Scelle. Certain provisional decisions were taken and the matter was referred to the tenth session for final consideration.

The Commission requested the special rapporteurs on the law of treaties and on consular intercourse and immunities, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice and Mr. Jaroslav Zourek, to continue their work.

As regards co-operation with other bodies, the Secretary of the International Law Commission reported that he had been informed that the fourth meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, scheduled to be held at Santiago, Chile, in 1958, and which the Com-

mission had requested him to attend as an observer, would have to be postponed until 1959.

In reply to the Asian Legal Consultative Committee, established in 1956 by the Governments of Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan and Syria, which had requested co-operation with the Commission, the Commission authorized the Secretary (1) to state that the Commission would ask the Secretary-General to put the Asian Legal Consultative Committee on the list of organizations receiving the Commission's documents, (2) to request the Consultative Committee to send any observations it may wish to make on questions under study by the Commission, and (3) to express the Commission's interest in the Committee's work.

(*b*) Consideration by the General Assembly of the report of the Commission on the work of its ninth session

The report of the International Law Commission on the work of its ninth session was considered by the Sixth Committee during the twelfth session of the General Assembly. Most of the Sixth Committee's discussions related to the provisional draft articles adopted by the Commission concerning diplomatic intercourse and immunities (see section (*a*) above). Taken into account were, *inter alia,* the draft's connexion with the questions of (1) "*ad hoc* diplomacy", (2) the relation between States and international organizations, and (3) consular intercourse and immunities, a topic also under study by the Commission.

In view of the enlarged membership of the Commission, it was felt by some representatives that the Commission should adopt new and more effective working methods by the creation, for instance, of two or more sub-commissions working independently on different problems, while other representatives expected increased efficiency from some procedure under which the special rapporteur of a topic would act between sessions as co-ordinator for a small sub-committee, the members of which would comment in writing on his preliminary work. Other representatives declared themselves opposed to the idea of the Commission dividing itself into sub-committees. On 11 December 1957, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1185 (XII) by which it noted the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its ninth session, expressed its appreciation of the work done by the Commission, and requested the Secretary-General to forward to it the summary records of the discussions of the Sixth Committee on the Commission's report.

(*c*) Preparation for the tenth session of the Commission

Taking into consideration the discussion held on arbitral procedure in the course of the ninth session of the Commission (see section (*a*) above), Mr. Georges Scelle, special rapporteur, submitted a report containing, *inter alia,* a model draft on arbitral procedure.

Mr. A. E. F. Sandström, special rapporteur on diplomatic intercourse and immunities, submitted to the Commission a report containing a summary of observations received from Governments (see section (*a*) above) and his conclusions. As an addendum to this report, he also submitted a revised set of draft articles as proposed by him.

Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, special rapporteur on the law of treaties, submitted a third report on this topic, especially devoted to the question of essential validity of treaties.

Mr. F. V. García-Amador, special rapporteur on State responsibility, submitted a third report, dealing with the responsibility of the State for injuries caused in its territory to the person or property of aliens—Part II: the International Claim.

(*d*) Tenth session of the Commission

The tenth session of the International Law Commission opened on 28 April 1958 at Geneva. The agenda for the session included: filling of casual vacancy in the Commission (article 11 of the Statute); arbitral procedure: General Assembly resolution 989 (X) of 14 December 1955; diplomatic intercourse and immunities; law of treaties; State responsibility; consular intercourse and immunities.

The Commission elected the following officers: Mr. Radhabinod Pal, Chairman; Mr. Gilberto Amado, First Vice-Chairman; Mr. Grigory Tunkin, Second Vice-Chairman; Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, General Rapporteur.

The Commission elected Mr. Ricardo Alfaro of Panama as a member of the Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Jean Spiropoulos to the International Court of Justice.

The Commission first took up the consideration of the item "arbitral procedure" on the basis of a new draft by the special rapporteur, Mr. Georges Scelle (see section (*c*) above), and after a first reading referred the draft to its drafting committee.

Thereafter, the Commission began consideration of the item "diplomatic intercourse and immunities" on the basis of the second report of the special rapporteur, Mr. Sandström (see section (*c*) above).

3. United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

Last year's report referred to the Assembly's decision in resolution 1105 (XI) of 21 February 1957 to convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to examine the law of the sea, taking account, not only of the legal, but also the technical, biological, economic and political aspects of the problem, and to embody the results of its work in one or more international conventions or such other instruments as the Conference might deem appropriate.

The General Assembly referred the articles concerning the law of the sea adopted by the International Law Commission during its eighth session, in 1956, to the Conference, as the basis for its consideration of the various problems involved in the development and codification of the law of the sea. It also referred to the Conference the verbatim records of the relevant debates in the General Assembly, for consideration in conjunction with the Commission's draft.

Prior to the Conference, the Secretariat, after consulting a group of ten experts invited by the Secretary-General to advise and assist in preparing for the Conference, published more than thirty preparatory documents to assist the Conference in its work.

The report of the International Law Commission had not dealt with the question of free access to the sea of land-locked countries. A memorandum on this question was submitted to the Conference by a preliminary Conference of Land-Locked States, held in Geneva between 10 and 14 February 1958.

The Conference on the Law of the Sea met at the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva from

24 February to 27 April 1958. Of the eighty-six States represented, seventy-nine were Members of the United Nations and seven members of specialized agencies though not of the United Nations.

The Conference established five Main Committees, in addition to a General Committee, a Drafting Committee and a Credentials Committee. These Committees were: the First Committee (Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone); the Second Committee (High Seas: General Régime); the Third Committee (High Seas: Fishing; Conservation of the Living Resources); and the Fourth Committee (Continental Shelf). The Fifth Committee (Question of Free Access to the Sea of Land-Locked Countries) had as the basis of its work the memorandum by the preliminary Conference of Land-Locked States and other proposals submitted by States during the course of the meetings. The other Main Committees were allocated sections of the articles prepared by the International Law Commission. Each Main Committee submitted a report to the Conference summarizing the results of its work and, in the case of the first four Main Committees, appending the articles adopted by the Committee concerned.

The Conference decided to embody these articles in four separate Conventions, namely: a Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, a Convention on the High Seas, a Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, and a Convention on the Continental Shelf.

Those recommendations of the Fifth Committee of the Conference which were adopted by the Conference were included in article 14 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and in articles 2, 3, and 4 of the Convention on the High Seas.

A special procedure for arbitration of disputes connected with the interpretation and application of the articles relating to Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas was provided in the relevant Convention, as proposed by the International Law Commission.

Without prejudice to this procedure, the Conference also adopted an Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. The Protocol is open for signature and subject to ratification, where necessary, by all States who become Parties to any of the Conventions adopted by the Conference.

The Conference also adopted nine resolutions on the following subjects: nuclear tests on the high seas; pollution of the high seas by radioactive materials; international fishery conservation conventions; co-operation in conservation measures; humane killing of marine life; special situations relating to coastal fisheries; régime of historic waters; convening of a second United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea; and tribute to the International Law Commission.

As the Conference did not, in the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, adopt any provision determining the breadth of the territorial sea, the resolution on the convening of a second United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea requested the General Assembly to study the advisability of convening another conference for further consideration of this and certain other unsettled questions.

The Final Act of the Conference was signed on 29 April 1958. The Conventions adopted by the Conference remain open for signature until 31 October 1958 by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly to become a party. Thereafter the Conventions are open to accession by all such States.

By 15 June 1958, the Final Act, the various Conventions and the Optional Protocol had received the following signatures:

Final Act	72
Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone	21
Convention on the High Seas	24
Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas	21
Convention on the Continental Shelf	22
Optional Protocol	18

4. Question of defining aggression and related matters

(*a*) Question of defining aggression

At its twelfth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the 1956 Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression.

During the debate in the Sixth Committee, it appeared that a majority of delegations were not in favour of defining aggression at present, but wanted the question to be postponed either indefinitely or at least until the Assembly's fourteenth session. Among those who favoured the latter course, many suggested that the States newly admitted to the United Nations, as well as the other Members which had not yet submitted their comments, should be given the opportunity to do so. Several delegations were in favour of re-establishing the Special Committee and increasing its membership by adding some of the new Member States.

Another proposal introduced towards the end of the debate found considerable support and was adopted by the General Assembly on 29 November 1957 as resolution 1181 (XII). By that resolution, the Secretary-General was asked to request the views of Member States on the question and to refer the replies to a committee composed of the Member States whose representatives had served on the General Committee at the most recent regular session of the Assembly. The new committee was to study the replies in order to determine when it would be appropriate for the Assembly again to consider the question of defining aggression.

The Secretary-General was requested to place the question on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly, not earlier than at its fourteenth session, when the committee had advised him that it considered the time appropriate, and to convene the first meeting of the committee prior to the fourteenth session.

On 10 March 1958, the Secretary-General accordingly requested new Member States and renewed his request to other Member States to communicate to him before 1 March 1959 any comments they wished to make upon the question of defining aggression.

(*b*) Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind

The General Assembly considered this question at its twelfth session. By resolution 1186 (XII) of 11 December 1957, it expressed the opinion that the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind raised problems related to that of the definition of aggression and it deferred consideration of the

question until it again took up the question of defining aggression.

The Secretary-General was requested to transmit the text of the draft Code to Member States for comment and to submit their replies to the General Assembly when the item was placed on its provisional agenda.

Accordingly, the Secretary-General, on 14 March 1958, transmitted the text of the draft Code to Member States and invited them to send to him before 1 March 1959 any comments they might wish to make.

(*c*) International Criminal Jurisdiction

By resolution 1187 (XII) of 11 December 1957, the General Assembly decided to defer the consideration of this question until it again took up the question of defining aggression and the question of a draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind.

5. Treaties and multilateral conventions

(*a*) Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements

A total of 715 treaties and international agreements were registered with the Secretariat during the year ended 15 June 1958—640 by twenty-nine Governments, thirty-nine by six specialized agencies, and thirty-six *ex officio*. A total of three treaties and agreements were filed and recorded—one by the Secretariat, one at the request of a Government, and one at the request of a specialized agency. This brought up to 6,560 the total of treaties and agreements registered or filed and recorded from 14 December 1946 to 15 June 1958. In addition, during the year ended 15 June 1958, 206 certified statements were registered, bringing up to 1,467 the total of certified statements registered or filed and recorded as of 15 June 1958.

During the period covered by the present report, the Secretariat has published thirty-six volumes of the *Treaty Series* (up to volume 225, and volumes 244, 245 and 246).

Pursuant to Assembly resolution 1092 (XI) of 27 February 1957, an accelerated printing schedule of the *Series* at the rate of forty-eight volumes a year, designed to reduce within three years the interval between the registration and publication, has been put into effect. The 1957 printing programme was carried out with all forty-eight volumes published on schedule. Of the forty-eight volumes to appear under the 1958 printing programme, five have already been published and forty-one are in various stages of printing.

(*b*) New conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations

The following instruments of which the Secretary-General is the depositary have been drawn up under the auspices of the United Nations since the publication of the last report:

European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), with Protocol of Signature, done at Geneva on 30 September 1957;

European Agreement on Road Markings, done at Geneva on 14 December 1957;

Customs Convention concerning Spare Parts used for repairing EUROP Wagons, done at Geneva on 15 January 1958;

Protocol amending the International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956, done at Geneva on 3 April 1958;

Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958;

Convention on the High Seas, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958;

Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958;

Convention on the Continental Shelf, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958;

Optional Protocol of Signature concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958;

Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York on 10 June 1958.

(*c*) Status of signatures, ratifications and accessions: entry into force

The number of international agreements for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions has risen to 147.

A total of 172 signatures have been affixed to those agreements, and 254 instruments of ratification, accession or notification have been transmitted to the Secretary-General. Ninety-five of the agreements have entered into force, the following four of them since 16 June 1957:

Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, done at New York on 4 June 1954 (entered into force on 11 September 1957);

Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, done at New York on 4 June 1954 (entered into force on 15 December 1957);

Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, done at Geneva on 6 March 1948 (entered into force on 17 March 1958);

Protocol amending the International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956, done at Geneva on 3 April 1958 (entered into force on 11 April 1958).

(*d*) Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes

The following lists corresponding to the three forms of accession provided in article 38 of the Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, approved by the General Assembly on 28 April 1947, are published in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 43 of the said Act:

Accessions

A. *All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III and IV)*

Belgium	23 December	1949
Norway	16 July	1951
Denmark	25 March	1952

B. *Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (chapters I and II), together with the general provisions dealing with these procedures (chapter IV)*

Sweden	22 June	1950

With the reservations provided in article 39, paragraph 2 (*a*), with the effect of excluding from the procedure described in the present Act disputes arising out of facts prior to the accession.

C. *Provisions relating to conciliation (chapter I) and the general provisions concerning that procedure (chapter IV)*

None.

(*e*) Convention on the Reception and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards

The United Nations Conference on International Commercial Arbitration was held at Headquarters from 20 May to 10 June 1958 and was attended by plenipotentiary representatives of forty-five Governments and observers from three Governments. Representatives from three inter-governmental organizations and ten non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council also took part in the Conference without the right to vote.

In preparation for the Conference, the Secretary-General circulated a consolidated report on the activities of inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations in the field of international commercial arbitration, as well as two notes. The first of these notes drew attention to some of the problems arising in connexion with the draft convention prepared in March 1955 by the Committee on the Enforcement of International Arbitral Awards. The second note contained an outline of other possible measures for increasing the effectiveness of arbitration in the settlement of private law disputes.

On 10 June 1958, the Conference adopted and opened for signature the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards. Under the Convention, Contracting States undertake to recognize as binding and to enforce arbitral awards made in the territories of other States or not considered by them as domestic awards. The Contracting States also recognize arbitration agreements made in writing, and their Courts, when seized of an action in respect of which the parties have made such an agreement, are required to refer the parties to arbitration when requested to do so by one of the parties. The Convention specifies the documentary evidence which a party seeking recognition and enforcement of an arbitral award is to supply, and enumerates the grounds on which recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards may be refused.

As of 20 June 1958, the Convention was signed on behalf of ten States. It will remain open for signature until 31 December 1958 and will come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the third instrument of ratification or accession.

The Conference also adopted a resolution expressing its views and wishes with respect to other possible measures for increasing the effectiveness of arbitration in the settlement of private law disputes, and requested the Secretary-General to submit this resolution to the appropriate organs of the United Nations.

(*f*) United Nations Conference for the Elimination or Reduction of Statelessness

Twenty-one States have so far informed the Secretary-General that they were willing to participate in the proposed Conference. The condition set in resolution 896 (IX) of 4 December 1954 has thus been fulfilled, and the Conference is tentatively scheduled to meet in Geneva for four weeks beginning on 4 March 1959.

6. Privileges and immunities

(*a*) Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

Since the last annual report, three more States have deposited instruments of accession to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, namely, in the chronological order of their accession, Jordan, Italy and Albania. The accession of Albania was made subject to a reservation with respect to section 30 of the Convention. In addition, the Federation of Malaya notified the Secretary-General that it considered itself bound by the Convention to which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had acceded on 17 September 1946, the Diplomatic Privileges (United Nations and International Court of Justice) Order, 1949, forming part of the law of the Federation which was continued in force after *Merdeka Day* (31 August 1957) by article 162 of the Constitution of the Federation. Fifty-eight States, therefore, are parties to the Convention.

(*b*) Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

During the period under review, three more States have deposited instruments of accession to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, namely, Tunisia, Libya and Morocco. In addition, the Federal Republic of Germany, which had previously submitted to the Secretary-General an instrument of accession subject to a reservation, withdrew the reservation, thus becoming a party to the Convention. Twenty-five States are, therefore, parties to the Convention.

(*c*) Special agreements relating to privileges and immunities

The status, privileges and immunities of the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon were defined in an exchange of letters of 13 June 1958 between the Secretary-General and the Foreign Minister of Lebanon. Agreements concluded with Lebanon in January 1958 also provided certain facilities and immunities with respect to postal arrangements for the United Nations Emergency Force and for a UNEF transit unit at the Beirut International Airport.

7. Rules of procedure of United Nations organs

(*a*) Rules of procedure of the General Assembly

At its twelfth session, the General Assembly elected a ninth Vice-President on an *ad hoc* basis for the session. It subsequently decided to increase the number of its Vice-Presidents and thus to modify the composition of the General Committee. At the request of Czechoslovakia, an item entitled "Question of the composition of the General Committee of the General Assembly" was included in the agenda and referred for consideration to the Special Political Committee.

On the basis of the Committee's recommendations, the General Assembly adopted, on 12 December 1957, resolution 1192 (XII) by which, taking into account the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations and the importance of providing that the General Committee should be so constituted as to ensure its representative character on the basis of a balanced geographical distribution among its members, it amended rules 31 and 38 of the rules of procedure to provide for the election, at each session, of thirteen Vice-Presidents. An annex to the resolution set a pattern according to which the thirteen Vice-Presidents are to be elected from the various regions of the world. The resolution also confirms the practice established with regard to the distribution of the chairmanship of the main Committees of the Assembly

among representatives from various regions, namely that two of the chairmen are to be representatives from Latin American States, two from Asian and African States, two from Western European and other States and one from an Eastern European State.

(*b*) Rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council

At its twentieth session, the Trusteeship Council amended rule 19 of its rules of procedure to provide for the election of its President and Vice-Presidents at the beginning of the January session of the Council instead of at the June session.

The report of the Committee on Procedures regarding Petitions was also considered at the Council's twentieth session. By resolution 1713 (XX) of 8 July 1957, the Council decided as a temporary measure, subject to review at the end of one year, and without prejudice to existing rules of procedure, to establish a committee of two members to determine, with the assistance of the Secretariat, the provisional classification of all communications received, in accordance with the procedure set forth in the annex to the resolution. No changes in the rules of procedure were effected. The question of the review of the application given to this resolution has been placed on the agenda of the Council's twenty-second session.

8. United Nations Administrative Tribunal

(*a*) Activities of the Tribunal

The Administrative Tribunal met in Geneva in August 1957 to consider three cases.

The first case (Judgement No. 68) concerned an application made by a former social services expert of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration against the termination of his fixed-term appointment. Prior to this termination, the Applicant had been refused a permanent appointment and had received notice of termination of the temporary-indefinite appointment which he held at the time. The Applicant appealed to the Joint Appeals Board, which recommended that he should be continued in the service of the United Nations on a fixed-term appointment until the normal age of retirement. The Secretary-General accepted the recommendation of the Board to the extent that he granted a fixed-term appointment on the understanding that the appointment would be terminated if no assignment in the field of social services should prove to be feasible in the near future. After the lapse of six months, the Applicant's services were terminated on the ground that no suitable post could be found for him. The Tribunal held that under the agreement for the continued employment of the Applicant, the Administration could resort to termination of his services only if it was established that no suitable assignment was feasible. In this connexion, it was noted that the Administration had failed to submit the Applicant's name for more than one post and that in deciding that no other suitable posts were available it had acted with undue haste, without regard to his qualifications and while under the influence of certain confidential letters containing disparaging remarks upon the Applicant's performance during a much earlier period of his service in the United Nations. The Tribunal therefore found that the Administration had not exercised sufficient diligence in fulfilling its obligation to find a post for the Applicant and awarded him compensation in the amount of one year's salary with the deduction of three months' salary which the Applicant had already received by way of termination indemnity.

In the second case (Judgement No. 69), the application was made by a former community development expert of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration in Haiti against the Secretary-General's decision not to renew her fixed-term appointment for reasons of health. The Applicant contended that the decision was based upon an erroneous finding of the Medical Director and requested the Tribunal to take further medical evidence to establish whether she was fit for further service in a tropical area. In the event that it should be found that she was unfit for service at the time of separation from the United Nations, the Applicant requested compensation for service-incurred illness contracted during her employment in Haiti. The Tribunal held that it was not competent either to question the Secretary-General's reliance upon the Medical Director's opinion or to review the decision on medical grounds. As there was no evidence of prejudice in the case, the Tribunal rejected the Applicant's claims. The Applicant's alternative claim for compensation for service-incurred illness was also rejected as it had not been submitted to the regular procedure prescribed in the Staff Rules.

The third case (Judgement No. 70) concerned the application by a former staff member of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East who contested the termination of his employment on medical grounds. The Applicant contended that the Agency had based its decision upon a wrong diagnosis of his illness which, he claimed, was not due to an incurable disease but was occasioned by two accidents suffered during the course of his employment. The Agency denied that the Applicant, as a former official of UNRWA, had the right to appeal to the Tribunal under article 2 of the Statute and contended that he was furthermore precluded from doing so under the terms of reference of an *ad hoc* appeals board, set up to deal with his case. It was however, noted that this procedure was not instituted as a general rule for the Agency's local staff until after the Applicant's separation from service. In the absence, therefore, of any mandatory provision instituting a different procedure, the Tribunal held that it was competent to deal with the application on the basis of the agreement made in 1950 between the United Nations and the Agency in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949 and as interpreted by the Tribunal in a previous judgement (Judgement No. 57) to indicate that the United Nations Staff Regulations and Rules, providing the right of appeal to the Tribunal, were available to the Applicant. As regards the Applicant's contentions, the Tribunal found that from the facts laid before it and apart from the medical evidence adduced it was unable to reach the conclusion that the epilepsy from which he was suffering was attributable to any event during his service with UNRWA. It also found that the Agency's decision to terminate the Applicant's appointment for health reasons was taken on the advice of the Chief of the Health Division without prejudice or improper motive. The application was accordingly rejected.

As there were no cases pending at the end of the year the annual plenary session of the Tribunal was not held in 1957.

In May 1958, the President of the Tribunal, assisted by one Vice-President, conducted preliminary proceedings in Geneva under article 9, paragraph 3, of the

Tribunal's Rules. Oral statements were taken from the parties in a group of cases involving five proof-readers of the European Office of the United Nations and in another case concerning a staff member of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

(*b*) Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements

Only one application for review of an Administrative Tribunal Judgement under the procedure established by the General Assembly at its tenth session (resolution 957 (X) of 8 November 1955; article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal) was submitted during the period covered by the present report. Judgement No. 68 (see section (*a*) above) was rendered by the Tribunal on 22 August 1957. The staff member concerned submitted an application for review on 21 May 1958. The Committee, which met on 16 June 1958, unanimously concluded that, since the application was not made within thirty days from the date of Judgement as prescribed in article 11 of the statute, it could not be received. The Committee also considered that in the future, should an application be received after the expiry of thirty days, the Secretary of the Committee should not accept such application but should inform the members of the Committee, any one of which might if he desired thereupon request a meeting of the Committee.

9. Question of Charter review

In resolution 1136 (XII) of 14 October 1957, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter established by General Assembly resolution 992 (X) of 21 November 1955, (1) decided to keep the Committee in being and to request it to report to the Assembly with recommendations not later than at the fourteenth session, and (2) requested the Secretary-General to continue the work envisaged in paragraph 4 of resolution 992 (X).

That paragraph provided, *inter alia,* for the preparation of Supplements to the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs.* Supplement No. 1 covering the two-year period from 1 September 1954 to 1 September 1956 has already been published in English. Supplement No. 2 will cover the period from 1 September 1956 to 1 September 1959 and will be published in 1960.

Chapter V

DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING

(*a*) General considerations

During the past year, public interest in the United Nations has continued steadily. Wide coverage has been given by the Press and radio to important issues before the Organization, such as disarmament, the Hungarian question, the Middle East, Cyprus, Kashmir, economic development, and conditions in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. Governments and educational authorities have shown an increasing interest in teaching about the United Nations in schools and colleges. Non-governmental organizations have held conferences and conducted studies of various aspects of the Organization's work. The annual celebrations of United Nations Day, organized by Governments and non-governmental organizations, have continued to increase, covering wider territories and new groups of people. Activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, of local and regional interest, in particular the field operations conducted by the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other agencies, continued to form part of the local news and evoke considerable interest in a number of areas. So, too, did the various projects of technical assistance and the studies conducted by the regional economic commissions. The formation of the International Atomic Energy Agency has been universally welcomed, and the United Nations discussions on the effects of atomic radiation have been closely followed. Widespread interest, and not only by maritime States, was also evinced in the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

More, perhaps, than in previous years, the United Nations has come to be recognized as a continuing and essential factor in world affairs. In many cases, its activities are taken for granted. Expressions of opinion in support of one side to a dispute have, on occasion, taken the form of statements to the effect that that side exclusively is in line with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter. Criticisms of the working of the Organization have frequently been coupled with emphasis on the need for preserving, supporting and strengthening it. The view is often put forward that the United Nations should not only continue to function according to its existing engagements, but should increase its responsibilities. Indeed, the views expressed have in general been to the effect that the Organization should do, not less, but more in world affairs. Those who advocate changes in the structure of the Organization do so with the avowed purpose of rendering it more effective.

There are others, however, who express the view that since the United Nations is not well equipped itself to enforce the peace, its peacemaking possibilities are of little account and parallel ways of maintaining peace must therefore be found outside the Organization. But there appears to be a growing desire to link political activities of national Governments and regional organizations in the international field with those of the world Organization so that by being linked to the purposes of the world community they may gain in force and authority.

The tendency to link the United Nations with all aspects of international life has been strengthened by the rapid strides in scientific discovery, the exploration of outer space, the development of atomic energy and of new and powerful weapons of mass destruction. It is becoming increasingly apparent to people of many different shades of opinion that the problems created by these new developments cannot be handled without the help of world institutions. Accordingly, it is felt widely that since international machinery exists in the United Nations and its agencies, that machinery should be used in efforts to handle these pressing questions.

There has been very widespread disappointment with the lack of progress in disarmament. The increased sense of urgency caused by a sharpened realization of the potential destructiveness of modern weapons and of the dangers of a continued impasse in this field has led to widespread demands for action of one kind or another. There has therefore been considerable impatience with the long processes of negotiation which do not appear to result in rapid or definite progress. Such impatience is, of course, by no means confined to the disarmament issue, nor, indeed, to the totality of the problems before the United Nations, but is a reaction to an age of rapid change. In part, too, the role played by the Organization in the Middle East crisis in the winter of 1956-1957 has led to the expectation that similar decisive action could be taken in other fields. The inevitable time-lag between general acceptance of a course of action and its detailed application is nearly always, and for obvious reasons, longer in international than in national affairs. Where public opinion can help to force the pace towards the general good, it is a valuable force in this hazardous age.

There remains, inevitably, the tendency to blame the United Nations for recommendations or activities which may be embarrassing to national or local interest and, conversely, to praise it for those which seem to bolster national policies. Attitudes towards the United Nations, and the hopes it arouses, vary also in different types of countries and in different regions. For example, there is the desire of the big countries for an effective international organization to enforce collective security. There is the desire of the small countries for the protection by the international community of their indepen-

dence and integrity and their right to develop along their own lines. Under-developed countries look to the United Nations for financial and technical assistance to develop their own resources and industrialized countries look to it for greater opportunities to develop industry and trade. Differences between countries of opposing political ideologies, or between former "colonial" Powers and the newly independent States of Asia and Africa, similarly make themselves felt. To all countries, however, the United Nations appears valuable as a forum for exchanging opinions and resolving conflicts and as the only common instrument for maintaining peace and securing a better life in terms of the Charter.

There has been a disposition in some quarters to regard the United Nations as capable of intervening decisively in international disputes. Where this has implied a recognition that national policies need to be justified in an international forum, it is to the advantage of the Member States and in line with the purpose for which the United Nations was created. Where, however, the view is implied that the United Nations can take the place of national governmental policies, such expressions of opinion betray, not for the first time, some confusion concerning the character and purpose of the Organization. In the understanding that the United Nations has a personality of its own, it is sometimes forgotten that that personality derives from the corporate will of its Member States. Where the will towards agreement is lacking, agreement cannot be reached merely because machinery exists for reaching it; where a basis for reconciliation does not exist, efforts to resolve conflicts are hampered from the outset.

By and large, however, understanding of the real potentialities of the Organization and of the political and constitutional limitations within which it must work has grown. It is increasingly realized that United Nations activities and procedures derive from the balance of existing forces in the world and that the Organization can only express the measure of internationalism that obtains. There is a wide acceptance of the Organization for what it has to offer and a healthy insistence that areas of international agreement, which form the basis of its activities, should be extended.

(*b*) Development of United Nations public information activities

United Nations public information activities have continued along the main lines laid down in previous years, with the principal accent on services to assist and supplement the services of Member Governments and non-official information agencies in presenting information about the United Nations.

There has, however, been an increasing tendency, on account of budgetary stringency, to readjust activities to enable new essential tasks to be undertaken. Thus, the posts of the Directors of the new information centres established in Tokyo and Rome are taken from the Headquarters staff; the considerable preparatory information work for the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy has been performed by existing staff; the Film Services have concentrated on producing fewer, longer films; Radio Services have limited their output to the programmes most generally in demand; a weekly Newsletter to information centres, supplemented by guidance notes, has been substituted for the Daily Report.

The process of decentralization has continued. In addition to the new centres in Rome and Tokyo, a centre has been opened at Accra, on the first anniversary of Ghana's admission to the United Nations. This was made possible through the co-operation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization continuing United Nations information work in Liberia with a locally recruited staff member. Following the experience of having a regional film officer in Asia and the Far East, a regional film officer has also been assigned to Europe. National non-governmental organizations are now serviced through the information centres, United Nations publications are issued through the Centres in local languages, as far as the budget permits. The Overseas Service, as well as the French, Spanish and Arabic Language Services, are all concerned with servicing the centres with information and materials suitable for their areas. Photographic exhibits have been specially designed for distribution through the centres.

Certain organizational changes were announced in May, to come into effect on 1 July 1958. Thus, as proposed to the General Assembly at its twelfth session, the Department of Public Information will become the Office of Public Information, in line with the policy of using the word "department" only for Services directly related to the Security, Economic and Social, and Trusteeship Councils. A new division, to be known as the External Relations Division, will be created.

The Committee established by the General Assembly at its twelfth session (resolution 1177 (XII) of 26 November 1957) to review the public information activities of the United Nations met at Headquarters from March to April 1957 and then made a tour of information centres in various areas. Officers of the Secretariat furnished information to the Committee both orally and in writing and the Committee also interviewed users of the information material. The Committee's report is to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session.

The main developments during the year in the different services are outlined below.

Efforts have been continued to facilitate comprehensive and informed coverage of United Nations activities by the world Press. Services to correspondents accredited to United Nations Headquarters (numbering 347 from thirty-nine countries in June 1958) have included: press releases and oral briefings on United Nations activities, documents, background material, advance texts, press conferences and physical working facilities. United Nations information centres and offices in twenty-six countries have been regularly supplied with news and feature material in a form suitable for reproduction or adaptation by local information media. This material includes weekly newsletters in English and French presenting a rounded picture of United Nations developments and is supplemented by background notes and, when necessary, by cabled texts of important decisions.

Delegations have made wide use of the facilities for the distribution of releases and for holding press conferences. Co-operation has been maintained with the information services of the specialized agencies whose releases are also issued through United Nations Headquarters and the information centres. Headquarters press staff were assigned as information officers with the United Nations Emergency Force, the United Na-

tions Mission to French Togoland and the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon.

Special attention has been given to preparations for coverage by the general Press and scientific publications of the forthcoming Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

The publications programme tries to meet, as far as possible, the increasing demand for material in many languages. During 1957, 398 language editions of the ninety-four titles were published. The poster for United Nations Day appeared in seventy languages. As far as possible, arrangements were made through the information centres for basic publications to be printed in the countries of their main distribution. The *United Nations Review* continued to be a flexible and economical source for pamphlets on United Nations themes issued as reprints or other language versions.

United Nations radio services during the past year have continued to be aimed at two main objectives: to provide sustained information on the day-to-day activities of the various organs and subsidiary units of the United Nations and the specialized agencies; and to provide thematic material presenting and explaining United Nations activities in the perspective of the goals defined in the Charter.

In the first category, UN Radio has broadcast daily or weekly news bulletins, newsreels and news summaries in thirty languages, with relays or re-broadcasts in forty-seven countries. All meetings of the General Assembly and the Security Council were carried "live" over transmitters beamed at North America, Latin America, Europe and the Middle East.

Within the second category, UN Radio produced thirty-nine fifteen-minute weekly feature programmes and twelve half-hour monthly documentaries in thirty-three languages which were re-broadcast by fifty-six countries. Additionally, special programmes were produced to commemorate Charter Day, United Nations Day, Human Rights Day and World Health Day.

United Nations Television has provided newsreel coverage of Headquarters activities on a subscription basis to world television networks, documentary programmes for world distribution, and facilities for TV users originating programmes or programme material at United Nations Headquarters.

In 1957, 144 recorded programmes were distributed in ten languages, 179 meetings were recorded on kinescope for subscribing networks and other customers and 130 commentaries by accredited correspondents produced on request. Of a series of thirty-minute programmes in the English language, the first was devoted to disarmament and was transmitted in the United States, Canada and Australia. The second, on the European refugee situation, was the most ambitious studio production to date. Parallel with this series, "Prospect 58" includes five programmes, fifteen minutes long, on outer space, malaria eradication, atomic radiation, the Law of the Sea, and Arab refugees. These titles have been narrated in English, French, Italian, Spanish, German and Japanese. Commissioned by the Educational Television and Radio Centre, the "UN Review", a weekly TV magazine in English, has run to thirty-five editions distributed over forty educational and commercial stations in the United States. Facilities were provided also for thirty-six programmes in the CBS series "United Nations in Action" and thirteen in the CBC series of fifteen-minute programmes "UN Review".

Film production has concentrated on fewer and longer films. The main productions have been: "Power Among Men", a ninety-minute film in colour and black and white dealing with standards of living and the promise and menace of the atom and the need for international control of this new power; a one-reel film in black and white entitled "Overture", a picture set to the "Egmont" overture of Beethoven; and a three-reel film in black and white entitled "All Our Lives", which demonstrates the ways in which the United Nations seeks to provide for mankind's needs.

Other films completed in the past year dealt with the work of the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Economic Commission for Europe, the visits of Queen Elizabeth II and King Mohammed V to Headquarters, and a one-hour film on the United Nations Emergency Force made in conjunction with the National Film Board of Canada.

Significant Headquarters activities were also filmed; a UN Day trailer was produced in thirty-six languages, as well as eight educational films.

To secure greater pictorial coverage of regional activities, a photographic mission was organized in several Latin American countries, in Burma and Malaya and in several territories of Africa, the last for material to be used in connexion with the establishment of the new regional economic commission. Arrangements were made for filmstrip users, including education authorities in Australia, Belgium, Ceylon, India and New Zealand, to receive a total of some fifty negatives in lieu of prints and to make their own copies. Exhibit work was given a new direction: information centres were provided with exhibit-quality mounted photographs to enable them to assemble loan exhibits to suit their own varying needs. Similar pictorial material was used for several exhibits prepared for specialized audiences.

Information material for use in teaching about the United Nations has been provided to Ministries of Education, international and national teachers' organizations, schools and non-governmental organizations. Increased emphasis has been given to securing attention to United Nations subjects in teacher-training programmes and to provide teachers with adequate reference material. A selected bibliography of United Nations information material suitable for teaching purposes has been compiled with the co-operation of the specialized agencies and will be published by UNESCO in English, French and Spanish.

Comments on the adequacy and usefulness of existing printed and audio-visual materials on the United Nations were sought from teachers' associations and other interested groups and, in the light of these, several pamphlets have been prepared specifically for school use. The programme, initiated in 1957, by which international organizations of the teaching profession set up national committees to review and adapt United Nations information for use in schools, in being expanded. Assistance has been given in organizing national and regional seminars on United Nations subjects for teachers. The interne training offered at Headquarters has enabled a syllabus of lectures for use in such seminars to be developed.

Active co-operation has continued with non-governmental organizations. In addition to the forty-nine international and 178 United States national organizations in recognized status at Headquarters, many other na-

tional non-governmental organizations have co-operated with the information centres.

A conference of non-governmental organizations, held at Headquarters on 26 to 27 February 1958, was attended by 441 representatives from 170 organizations and discussed "The Tenth Anniversary of the Adoption of the Declaration of Human Rights". Other conferences will be held in October in Bogotá and Buenos Aires.

Weekly briefings were arranged at Headquarters for non-governmental organizations and special briefings have also been given to non-governmental organization groups visiting United Nations. Representatives of organizations from Argentina, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ireland, New Zealand, the Philippines and Sweden were invited to United Nations Headquarters during October-November 1957 to take part in a thirty-day study programme.

To co-ordinate the activities for observance of the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a newsletter was launched in February 1958, to be followed by three issues later in the year.

By 30 June 1958, the number of visitors who took guided tours at the United Nations Headquarters had reached a total of 4,313,723. For the calendar year 1957, a record total of 860,683 visitors took such tours. The number of non-American visitors has been increasing, with consequent requests for tours conducted in different languages. The guide staff is able to arrange tours in some twenty languages. Over 60,000 requests for information on the United Nations have been answered and meetings have been arranged for 2,605 groups totalling 271,000 persons.

Increased sales for all United Nations publications have been promoted through eighty-six agents, including those in ten of the new Member nations. Four new self-liquidating publications were added to the total of nineteen now on active sale. The United Nations Bookshop had over half a million customers during the past year. Assistance has been given to private publishing firms and industrial companies to publish, without cost or obligation to the United Nations, books and brochures in various languages on the Organization and its work.

Chapter VI

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

1. Conference and documents services

(*a*) The Conference programme

The four-year pattern of conferences commencing 1 January 1954, established by General Assembly resolution 694 (VII) in 1952, has proved to be essentially sound in the rational and economic distribution of meetings between Headquarters and Geneva, and has resulted in the proper utilization of staff and conference facilities at both places. Thus the General Assembly, at its twelfth session, decided to continue the pattern of conferences for a further period of five years beginning 1958. However, under the provisions of the new resolution (1202 (XII) of 13 December 1957) the Secretary-General is requested to submit to the General Assembly every year a basic programme of meetings for the following year established in conformity with the present pattern, and is authorized, within a financial limit, to decide when and where any body or *ad hoc* conference not covered by the annual basic programme shall meet. The experience of this new system to date would seem to indicate that it will ensure a closer adherence to the basic annual programme, with a consequent saving in unforeseen additional expenses and a more rational use of staff and facilities.

(*b*) Documents services

Editorial Control pursued its tasks as outlined in the preceding reports, with special reference to General Assembly resolution 1203 (XII) of 13 December 1957. Results were obtained in rationalizing patterns of documentation and drafting, at Headquarters as well as at the regional offices, and in eliminating non-essential material and rendering texts more readable and more concise. Instrumental in these respects were, apart from the usual activities described previously, the holding of drafting seminars, the issuing of drafting instructions and the rewriting of certain manuscripts. It is still too early to calculate to what extent the 25 per cent reduction suggested as a target has been achieved, but in several fields there are already clear signs that the maximum compression acceptable to delegations has been reached. As the volume of documentation over which the Secretariat has complete control or can exercise any influence is comparatively small, the possibility of further reductions in the coming years will depend in the first place on the concrete recommendations which the Committee on Control and Limitation of Documentation will feel able to make and the General Assembly to adopt.

In publishing, further efforts have been made during the period covered by this report to enlarge and improve on the objectives outlined in previous reports. For the first time, the percentage of the printing programme contracted for in the Headquarters area accounted for less than half of the total budget. Even so, it is felt that the amount of soft currency area printing has still not reached its maximum point. During the balance of 1958 and throughout 1959, there should be further increases in soft currency area printing. The expansion of this programme, so far realized, as well as anticipated, has been due in a large part to increased printing in Asia and the Middle East. All Chinese versions of the Official Records are being printed in the Far East. Efforts to use printers in Latin America have reached a stage where satisfactory printing contracts have been entered into which incorporate the production and quality standards required by the United Nations.

Internal reproduction facilities are being used to an even greater extent than heretofore for relief of the contractual printing budget. The volume of work transferred to internal reproduction from the contractual printing budget costed at external prices amounted to approximately $170,000 during the period under review. A further increase is anticipated for the forthcoming fiscal year, as shown in a credit of $180,000 against the proposed 1959 contractual printing budget. This programme continues under the guidance and approval of the Publications Board and has been achieved without curtailing the reproduction of documents for, or emanating from, meetings, or the reproduction of other miscellaneous documentation.

Distribution arrangements are under continual scrutiny with a view to providing Members with a complete and satisfactory service while at the same time bearing in mind the need for strict economy. Further to strengthen the liaison between the distribution services and the Member States, a seminar for members of delegations was held during November 1957. The seminar was well received and proved beneficial, since it enabled delegations to assess more accurately their actual distribution requirements.

(*c*) Library services

The most conspicuous feature during the period was the very sharp increase in the use of the Library and in its documentation services. The number of reference questions answered rose by about 30 per cent from the level of the three preceding years to a record total of more than 87,000; loans increased by 15 per cent and the number of United Nations documents received and indexed by 25 per cent.

With no commensurate increase in staff, the Library was able only to meet the daily demands of the service. All long-range projects for the evaluation, organization and description of the collections had to be suspended or deferred.

The year's accessions totalled about 9,000 books, 73,000 newspapers and periodicals, 90,000 government documents, 82,000 United Nations and specialized agency documents, 1,400 maps and 5,000 sound recordings—in all, more than 250,000 pieces of material of all kinds, as well as about 275 cubic feet of archival material. Offsetting these accessions to some extent, the Library withdrew more than 2,000 books and maps from the catalogued collections, and discarded upwards of 125,000 newspapers, periodicals and documents of no further usefulness.

The most notable bibliographical accomplishment of the year was the first *Cumulative Index to the United Nations Treaty Series,* covering volumes 1-100 of the series, and an *Interim Index* to volumes 101-175. The Library also was able to continue its several established bibliographical series, the *United Nations Documents Index,* the *Index to Proceedings,* the *List of Selected Articles and New Publications in the United Nations Headquarters Library,* and to produce a number of brief subject bibliographies and archival guides.

2. General services

General service activities during the past year have continued to be strongly influenced by the requirements of overseas operations, particularly in the Middle East. The end of the initial organization period for the United Nations Emergency Force permitted the Headquarters services to concentrate to a greater extent on the regularization of procurement, communications and other administrative procedures, to meet the continuing needs of the Force. At the same time, steps were taken to provide greater co-ordination of general services at regular overseas offices.

(*a*) Purchase and Transportation Service

Procurement activities were primarily directed towards providing logistical support for UNEF, with the result that there was an increase in dollar volume of purchases of over 36 per cent, compared to the preceding year. Co-ordination of procedures and standards to obtain the maximum advantage from purchases in the Near East, Europe and the Western Hemisphere was achieved through the interchange of procurement officers between UNEF, Geneva and New York. The supply programme has been planned on a continuing basis which has permitted more careful scrutiny of requirements and the exercise of more administrative control than was possible during the early emergency period.

In conjunction with the regular purchase of organizational and technical assistance material, a programme was initiated to review procurement requirements of overseas offices and to advise on the standardization of equipment and supplies used in these offices.

(*b*) Field Operations Service

Administrative liaison and co-ordination of personnel, finance, transport, procurement and other operational needs of UNEF continued to be the most demanding aspect of the work of the Field Operations Service. Procedures have been developed to schedule personnel replacements and rotation and to provide supplies, services and equipment over an extended period, thus permitting substantial economies.

Further to improve the normal administrative services provided to missions of conciliation, mediation and observation, an inspection of these overseas offices was conducted and their organization and operation evaluated. As a result, in addition to recommendations for staffing improvements, equipment standardization and records control, it was proposed to install a more powerful radio transmitter in Karachi to extend the range of the Field Service radio network, and this is now being done. This facility, coupled with the continuing increase in the use of radio telephony will further improve the efficiency of field communications whilst effecting savings in staff utilization.

The personnel of the political and trusteeship missions now amounts to 480, exclusive of UNEF troops. Of these, twelve are representatives of Member States, 111 are military observers and the balance members of the Secretariat.

(*c*) Communications and Records Service

The radio communications facilities provided by the Service, in co-operation with the Field Service radio network, have continued to furnish the main contact with the emergency forces overseas and have been operated largely on a twenty-four hour basis. Demands for air pouch service also remained high and the number of pouches dispatched weekly has substantially increased.

Emphasis has been placed on the co-ordination of registry procedures between Headquarters and overseas offices, with particular attention being given to the disposal of non-active and non-historical records. To facilitate this work, experienced registry personnel have been detailed to various missions and secretarial staff have been given intensive training in registry procedures prior to their assignment to overseas offices.

Improvements were effected in the conference room telecommunications facilities through the installation of special switches on delegates earphones to eliminate interference from background noises. Designs were also developed for light-weight portable simultaneous interpretation equipment for use at meetings overseas, and construction is now in progress. Interest in televising the proceedings of the General Assembly continued to increase and facilities have now been obtained to provide simultaneous coverage of two meetings.

(*d*) Buildings Management Service

No major construction or alterations were undertaken during the period under review, but improvements in the decor of the Meditation Room were completed, as well as various minor facilities of convenience to the delegates. As a part of the preventive maintenance programme, the masonry on the north and south walls of the Secretariat Building was repointed and modifications were effected in the air conditioning system. A review of maintenance standards was conducted, resulting in economies in the contractual cost of cleaning, elevator operation and grounds maintenance.

The interest of the public in visiting the Headquarters and attending meetings remained high and on occasion the crowds were so large as to require special safety and security measures to prevent accidents or incidents. As many as 1,500 telephone inquiries per day were received concerning meetings and other matters of general information and, throughout the year, the volume averaged over 900 calls per day.

(e) Commercial Management Service

In recognition of the desirability of centralized direction of certain revenue producing activities, the Commercial Management Service was organized in March 1958. Its functions, which formerly were located in other units of the Office of General Services, comprise responsibility for administering the catering services, garage, souvenir shop, gift centre and United Nations Postal Administration.

The demand for United Nations postage stamps continued at a high level, with total gross receipts for the year amounting to over $1,350,000. Although sales at Headquarters were less than in the preceding annual period, a substantial increase in volume occurred at the overseas offices. It is believed that this reflects the increased attention given promotional activities through the European Office and certain information centres, and a further expansion of this work is planned.

3. Staff administration

The deployment of staff continued as in the previous year, though at a somewhat reduced pace. A cadre of some forty career staff members was maintained in the region served by the United Nations Emergency Force by the rotation of staff drawn from other offices. Assistance was given to the new International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna by the secondment of some twenty experienced United Nations staff members who assisted in this work in Vienna during the past year.

The implementation of the report of the Salary Review Committee, as adopted by the General Assembly and as agreed by the executive heads of the participating secretariats, was, in general, completed throughout the system of offices and programmes of the United Nations, including the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

The new system was applied to the Technical Assistance Programme with effect from 1 January 1958, following the General Assembly's decision to create a new type of participation in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund—associate participation—for staff serving on fixed-term appointments (resolution 1201 (XII) of 13 December 1957).

At the same time, a study of the pensionable remuneration of the staff was begun in conjunction with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and in co-operation with the Joint Staff Pension Board, as requested by resolution 1095 (XI) of 27 February 1957.

Recruitment of qualified experts for the Technical Assistance Programme continued at a somewhat accelerated pace. Some 360 experts drawn from forty-six countries were recruited and assigned to a wide range of duties in sixty-one countries.

After detailed consultations with the representatives of the staff, a new internal machinery for the appointment and promotion of the staff was created and installed. This machinery, consisting of a central Board which is assisted by a committee and subsidiary panels, began a systematic and comprehensive review of the staff in order to make recommendations to the Secretary-General concerning action to be taken upon the completion of probationary service and upon completion of five years service under a permanent contract, and as to which staff members appeared to be best qualified for promotion. This Board also advised on the appointment of new staff, bearing in mind not only the requirements of efficiency, competence and integrity but also the principle of geographical distribution. Members of the Board and of its committee and panels included staff appointed to these duties by the Secretary-General from lists recommended by the staff representatives.

A review of Field Service staff of considerable seniority was begun which was designed to accord permanent status to a substantial corps of experienced men who, it is expected, will be needed in United Nations missions and overseas offices on a continuing basis.

The International Civil Service Advisory Board convened in New York from 17 to 21 March 1958 and submitted two reports to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. These dealt with procedures for developing common grading standards throughout the participating secretariats and with the establishment of an expert group to consider certain problems arising in the administration of the post adjustment system. During the spring of 1958, the Secretary-General regretfully accepted the resignation of Mr. Thanassis Aghnides as Chairman of ICSAB. Mr. Aghnides had been Chairman of the Board since its establishment in 1949.

The Volunteer Services continued their contribution of skill and devotion in the development of programmes of cultural importance and social interest, particularly for those staff members recently arrived from abroad.

General Assembly decisions relating to staff administration

Among its decisions on administrative matters at the twelfth session, the General Asembly fixed the salaries and emoluments of Under-Secretaries at $23,000 per annum gross ($15,000 net after staff assessment). The system of post adjustments would also be applicable and Under-Secretaries would be entitled to such other allowances and benefits as are available to staff generally. The Staff Regulations were amended accordingly (resolution 1234 (XII)).

The General Assembly returned to the definition of dependency which had been mentioned in the report of the Salary Review Committee. The Assembly agreed to a proposal by the Secretary-General that a pattern based on inter-organization discussions be applied on an experimental basis subject to review in the light of a full year's working experience. An addition was made to Staff Regulation 3.4 (resolution 1225 (XII)).

Two "longevity" salary increments were provided at the Second Officer level, which might be granted to staff with long service who, in the view of the Secretary-General, although qualified for promotion could not be promoted for lack of a suitable opportunity (resolution 1225 (XII)).

A group insurance scheme for dental costs insurance was approved for application at Headquarters. Under this scheme, the Organization provides one-third of the total costs, the participating staff members contributing the remainder.

The General Assembly also amended the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in a number of respects after considering a report of the Joint Staff Pension Board (resolution 1201 (XII)).

These amendments included an adjustment of the rate of calculation of benefit payable upon the retirement, disability or death of a participant from one sixtieth to one fifty-fifth of the final average remuner-

ation. Minimum benefits were provided for disability benefit and for widow's benefit. The rate of interest was changed from 2½ per cent to 3 per cent per annum for all transactions of the Fund after 31 December 1957. The definition of "final average remuneration" was amended to mean the average pensionable remuneration of the participant during the last ten years of his contributory service if this average is higher than the last five years of his contributory service, which would otherwise apply.

A scheme of associate participation in the Fund was provided for fixed-term staff holding appointments of at least one year but less than five years' duration. This scheme provides benefit in the event of the death or disability of the participant.

It was provided that the International Atomic Energy Agency should be treated, for the purposes of the Regulations of the Pension Fund, as if it were a specialized agency.

4. Financial questions

(*a*) Budgetary situation

As shown in the Financial Report and Accounts for 1957, budgetary expenditures for that year totalled $53,172,964; the budgetary surplus, taking into account miscellaneous income and other items, amounted at the end of 1957 to $551,170, which will be available for credit against Members' contributions for 1959.

The Foreword to the budget estimates for 1959 summarizes the estimates for that year and the position of the 1958 budget. The initial estimates for 1959 total $58,906,370, with income, other than staff assessment, estimated at $5,066,880, compared with appropriations for 1958 of $55,062,850 and income of $3,250,000. A number of the factors reflected in the increased 1959 estimates will also affect the 1958 expenditures.

(*b*) Working Capital Fund

By General Assembly resolution 1232 (XII) of 14 December 1957, the Working Capital Fund was established for 1958 at $22 million, the advances of Member States being adjusted on the basis of the scale of assessments for the 1958 budget. As at 31 May 1958, a balance of $127,200 remained unpaid in respect of the 1958 advances to the Fund. As at the same date, the Secretary-General, under authorities granted in the above-mentioned resolution, had advanced from the Fund the following amounts:

		$ US
(1)	To finance budgetary expenditures pending the receipt of contributions	17,846,846
(2)	Loans to Preparatory Commissions	630,239
(3)	Self-liquidating purchases and activities	361,282
(4)	Advances for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses	12,278
		18,850,645

In addition to these advances, authorizations issued under resolution 1232 (XII), and with prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for which funds have not yet been disbursed, amounted to $230,092.

(*c*) Contributions

As at 31 May 1958, the status of the 1958 contributions and of those in arrears for 1955, 1956 and 1957 (excluding the 1956 and 1957 assessments for the new Member States) was as follows:

	Assessments for the year, $ US			
	1958	*1957*	*1956*	*1955*
Total amount	51,500,000	49,088,050	48,330,000	39,640,000
Payments and other credits	11,481,558	44,604,919	46,866,207	39,624,078
Balance due	40,018,442	4,483,131	1,463,793	15,922

The contributions to the budgets for previous years have been paid in full.

Assessments for 1958 were made on the basis of the scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 1223 (XII) of 14 December 1957. Under the authority granted by resolution 970 (X) of 15 December 1955 to accept a portion of the contributions for the financial years 1956, 1957 and 1958 in currencies other than United States dollars, the Secretary-General, after consulting the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, advised Member States that 18.65 per cent of their 1958 contributions could be paid in Swiss francs, 10.30 per cent in pounds sterling and 5.80 per cent in a group of other non-US dollar currencies. A total of 34.75 per cent of the 1958 contributions can thus be financed in non-US currencies.

In accordance with arrangements concluded between the United Nations and the United Kingdom, the Organization will be enabled to convert sterling into certain other currencies, with the consent of the countries whose currencies are involved.

The amount of the 1958 assessments payable by Member States in currencies other than United States dollars amounts to the equivalent of $10,440,000, comprising the equivalent in Swiss francs of $5,600,000, in pounds sterling of $3,100,000 and in other non-US currencies of $1,740,000. Twenty-eight Member States decided to avail themselves of the option to pay in one or more of these currencies.

(*d*) Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds

The Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds appointed by the General Assembly at its eleventh session (resolution 1091 (XI) of 27 February 1957) was established to assist in obtaining funds for programmes falling outside the regular United Nations budget and financed through voluntary contributions.

These programmes include the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

In its report to the Assembly at its twelfth session, the Committee, commenting on the results of the new procedure of holding a special pledging conference for contributions to UNRWA and UNREF recommended that this procedure be maintained. (The financial position of these programmes is reviewed in the appropriate chapters of the present report.)

On the basis of this recommendation, the Assembly on 13 December 1957 adopted resolution 1197 (XII) under which an *ad hoc* committee of the whole Assembly would be convened during the thirteenth session where pledges of voluntary contributions for the two refugee programmes would be announced. A new Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds was appointed, under the same terms of reference as in

previous years, to report on its activities to the Assembly at its thirteenth session.

5. United Nations International School and delegation office facilities

As requested by the General Assembly in resolution 1228 (XII) of 14 December 1957, the Secretary-General used his good offices to assist the Board of Trustees of the International School to find suitable accommodation for the School.

Through the co-operation of the appropriate New York City authorities, arrangements have been made which will enable the Board of Trustees to obtain tenancy of a suitable building in Manhattan so as to permit the transfer of the School activities from Parkway Village to Manhattan, and thus cater for the children of a larger number of United Nations officials. This arrangement envisages the interim use, for a period of up to three years, by the United Nations International School, of an existing school building which is being vacated by the Board of Education of the City of New York. Continuing steps will be taken towards the acquisition of permanent premises in which to house the School in Manhattan.

By the same resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to investigate practical possibilities for the provision of delegation office facilities close to the United Nations Headquarters.

Accordingly, the Secretary-General is collaborating with a New York firm of real estate developers, which is proposing to acquire and develop ground and buildings adjoining the northern boundaries of the present United Nations Headquarters. The buildings to be erected will include both offices and living accommodations and will be adapted, as required by delegations, to provide special office facilities with separate access to the United Nations. Apartments to suit the needs of delegation staff members will also be provided in accordance with requirements expressed by delegations during the planning stages of the buildings. The project will be owned and operated as a commercial development and not by the United Nations, but the good offices of the Secretary-General vis-à-vis the developers of the project will remain at the disposal of delegations up to the stage of their occupancy of the buildings.

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[59E1]

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